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# ***Daily Report***

## **China**

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# Daily Report

## China

FBIS-CHI-94-056

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23 March 1994

NOTICE TO READERS: An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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## General

### DPRK Ambassador Warns U.S. Moves Risking War

HK2303062594 Hong Kong AFP in English 0547 GMT  
23 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 23 (AFP)—The installation of U.S. Patriot missiles in South Korea "will only accelerate the speed towards war" in the Korean peninsula, North Korean ambassador Chu Chang-chun said Wednesday.

He told a press conference here that the "American side should not forget the historical experience of the 1950s Korean war."

He was reacting to Washington's announcement that it was sending Patriot anti-missile missiles to South Korea as a defensive measure and resuming its Team Spirit military exercises with South Korea.

Those moves would "only accelerate the speed toward war. If they don't give up all these attempts, nothing can happen but war," said Chu.

He also said that if international sanctions were imposed on North Korea by the United Nations Pyongyang would "make the necessary response."

The International Atomic Energy Agency has accused North Korea of not fully cooperating with inspections of its nuclear programme and has referred the issue to the United Nations for possible Security Council action to obtain full compliance.

### U.S. Carrying on 'Hostile Policy'

HK2303080794 Hong Kong AFP in English 0713 GMT  
23 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 23 (AFP)—The deployment of U.S. Patriot missiles in South Korea "will only accelerate the speed towards war" in the Korean peninsula, North Korean ambassador Chu Chang-chun said Wednesday.

He told a press conference here that the "United States should not try to stifle and frighten the Korean people. The American side should not forget the historical experience of the 1950s Korean war."

He was reacting to Washington's announcement that it was sending 200 Patriot anti-missile missiles to South Korea as a defensive measure and resuming its Team Spirit military exercises with South Korea.

Those moves would "only accelerate the speed toward war. If they don't give up all these attempts, nothing can happen but war," said Chu.

He said the United States was still carrying on a hostile policy towards the North. "We cannot expect beautiful songs from the mouth of U.S. Defence Secretary (William Perry)."

Tension on the Korean peninsula rose dramatically last week after the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) accused North Korea of refusing full cooperation with inspections of its nuclear programme, which has a suspected weapons element.

The IAEA has now referred the issue to the United Nations for possible Security Council action to obtain full compliance.

Chu said that if international sanctions were imposed on North Korea by the United Nations, Pyongyang would "make the necessary response."

China, a permanent member of the security council and Pyongyang's main ally, is on record as being opposed to any form of pressure on North Korea.

Prime Minister Li Peng said Beijing's UN ambassador would try to convince other council members not to vote for sanctions. But he did not say whether China would abstain or use its veto to prevent such a move.

Chu expressed confidence about Pyongyang's relations with China, saying Beijing had "conducted an anti-Japanese and anti-U.S. struggle together with us" and quoted Chinese President Jiang Zemin as saying that "though there can be many changes in the universe, there can be no change in the friendly relations between China and Korea."

Beijing is Pyongyang's main supplier of food and fuel and an international blockade would be ineffective without China's participation.

During Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's visit to Beijing at the weekend China made it clear it would not be a mediator in the dispute and said that pressure on Pyongyang would only complicate the issue.

South Korean President Kim Yong-Sam, who arrives in China on Saturday, will also try to persuade the Chinese leaders to become more involved in the nuclear stand-off.

A well-informed Asian source said that Kim would not hesitate to bargain economic aid to China in exchange for Beijing's playing the role of moderator in the dispute.

### Rong Yiren Views Cooperation With Intellectual Property Group

OW2303091294 Beijing XINHUA in English 0833  
GMT 23 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 23 (XINHUA)—Vice-President Rong Yiren said here today that China wants to continue its close cooperation with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

Rong was speaking to Arpad Bogsch, WIPO director-general, at the Great Hall of the People here today.

Calling Bogsch a friend of the Chinese people, Rong said he was delighted to meet the WIPO chief, who is here on his 15th visit to China since 1979.

Rong told Bogsch that China has in the past few years promulgated the major laws dealing with intellectual property, citing the Trade Mark Law, Patent Law, and Copyright Law.

In the drafting and revision of these laws, China received much advice from WIPO, Rong said, adding that the institution has been providing training courses for relevant Chinese personnel, for which he expressed appreciation.

Bogsch is leaving here this afternoon to attend a symposium on Asian copyright protection and its economic and cultural development, which is to be held in Kunming, capital of south-western Yunnan Province.

The symposium will help develop copyright systems in the region, Rong said, wishing it success.

Although the copyright system has been set up in China, there is still much room for the enhancement of the nation's awareness of its significance, Rong said.

A comprehensive copyright protection system falls in line with the country's efforts of advancing its science and culture, developing a market-oriented economy and opening up, Rong noted.

Bogsch said that China perfecting and implementing intellectual property legislation will bring benefits to its economic as well as cultural exchanges with other countries.

He noted that China has achieved a lot in implementing its Trade Mark Law and Patent Law and that WIPO intends to continue its help to China in the copyright system and other areas.

Yu Youxian, director of the National Copyright Administration of China, took part in today's meeting.

#### **XINHUA Notes New 'Strategic' U.S.-Ukraine Military Ties**

OW2303034794 Beijing XINHUA in English 0257  
GMT 23 Mar 94

[Text] Kiev, March 22 (XINHUA)—Visiting U.S. Secretary of Defence William Perry said tonight that the military in the United States and Ukraine are establishing new relations with strategic significance.

Perry made his remarks at a press conference here at the end of a two-day visit to the former Soviet republic.

The U.S. secretary of defence did not elaborate on this new strategic relationship, but it was reported that the two sides signed a series of agreements during Perry's stay.

These included an agreement on Ukrainian participation in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, and agreement on an additional 100 million U.S. dollars of U.S. aid to help Kiev dismantle its nuclear arms and convert part of its military industry to civil use.

Both sides also reportedly touched on the possibility of holding joint military exercises and will set up a hot line between military authorities of the two countries.

The U.S. reiterated its support for safeguarding state sovereignty in Ukraine and maintaining territorial integrity.

They also expressed an understanding of Kiev's position on the issues of Crimea and the Black Sea Fleet.

As for the security umbrella demanded by Ukraine, Perry said that Washington will not provide the security guarantee for Kiev after Ukraine joins the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, and would only offer a kind of pledge on the issue.

However, before Ukraine began dismantling its nuclear arms, Washington had repeatedly pledged to provide a security guarantee for the former Soviet republic.

Perry said that the dispute over Russia's delay in compensating Ukraine for nuclear disarmament is expected to be resolved in the near future.

Ukraine has threatened to reconsider the timetable for shipping nuclear warheads to Russia for dismantling because Russia has failed to compensate for the transfer. Moscow has argued that the delay was caused by Washington's failure to uphold its part of the disarmament pact.

#### **Scholars Urge U.S. To Renew Beijing's MFN Status**

OW2203161294 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514  
GMT 22 Mar 94

["U.S. Urged To Renew MFN Status to China"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, March 22 (XINHUA)—The scholars who compiled the Pacific Economic Outlook 1994-1995 have called on the United States to provide most favored nation (MFN) status to China.

If the U.S. actually suspends MFN for China under the pretext of "human rights," "it would have a very disruptive effect for the Pacific region," they warned.

"As was already noted, trade with China is crucial for many economies. If economies were forced to choose, it could happen that it would be the United States that

would find itself isolated and its actions widely condemned," the outlook said under the title "Risks in the Forecast—the Greatest Anxiety."

The outlook was released here this evening in conjunction with the 10th International General Meeting of the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council which is being held here on March 22-24, 1994.

"No one should want such a confrontation, so it is to be hoped that a satisfactory solution to the dispute can be found," the report further noted.

### **Russian Prime Minister on Island Dispute With Japan**

OW2103100494 Beijing XINHUA in English 0956  
GMT 21 Mar 94

[Text] Moscow, March 21 (XINHUA)—Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin told visiting Japanese Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata here today that Moscow will not hurry to discuss the territorial dispute with Tokyo.

In an interview with reporters after his talks with Hata in the morning, Chernomyrdin said "Russia will act without haste."

The Russian prime minister said he also discussed with the Japanese foreign minister on the issue of bilateral trade and economy cooperation.

"One way or another way we will move towards the signing of a peace treaty between our countries," he pointed out.

Responding to a question about the possible transformation of the Group of Seven industrial countries into a group of eight, including Russia, Hata told reporters that Russia's membership must be considered within the frame of this group of countries.

He added that Japan should maintain "close contacts" with Russia, which is increasing its influence on the modern international politics.

Hata, also vice prime minister of the Japanese cabinet, arrived in Moscow on Saturday [19 March] for a three-day official visit.

### **United States & Canada**

### **XINHUA Cites U.S. Secretary on Ties With China**

OW2303071794 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704  
GMT 23 Mar 94

[Text] Washington, March 22 (XINHUA)—The United States seeks a broad, positive relationship with a strong, secure and prosperous China, Secretary of State Warren Christopher said today.

"We pursue many important common goals on a bilateral, regional and global basis," Christopher said in an article published in THE WASHINGTON POST.

"Our economic interests are also converging," he said, "China's explosive growth is increasingly attractive to American exporters and investors."

"We are determined to expand American participation in the Chinese market. China has an even more significant stake in open and profitable access to the American market," he added.

Christopher said that the U.S. Administration's foreign policy stands for open societies as well as open markets and "this balance shapes our approach toward China."

He said that one of the purposes of his recent trip to Beijing was to reaffirm U.S. intentions to engage China constructively on many issues where the interests of the two countries coincide.

### **RENMIN RIBAO Views President Clinton's Foreign Policy**

HK2203114194 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
7 Mar 94 p 6

["International Outlook" column by Shi Quan (4258 3123): "Clinton Faces Two Oceans"]

[Text] Last year, shortly after President Clinton took office, he made nothing of the hardship of traveling across the ocean to attend the G-7 Economic Summit Meeting in Japan and also to visit South Korea. There, he put forward the new idea about the "New Pacific Community." In November, he played host to leaders of the organization for Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation [APEC] and held the first informal meeting with them. Such major diplomatic moves adopted by Clinton in Asia prompted people to analyze and comment on the U.S. foreign policy trend. The European allies on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean doubted and worried that the United States might shift the focus of its foreign policy "eastward." Thus, a U.S. State Department spokesman appeased the Europeans by quoting a children's song: "Making new friends but not forgetting old friendships; one is silver and the other is gold." In January this year, Clinton attended the NATO summit meeting in Brussels and then visited Prague and Moscow. According to the White House timetable, he will still make a second visit to Europe this year. The "old friends" reacted warmly. Britain's Thames Television said: "Europe remains the U.S. first lover."

What then are the specific positions Europe and Asia separately hold in the U.S. diplomatic pattern? To answer this question, we should first know what objective is being pursued by the United States in its foreign affairs. There are three major pillars in the U.S. foreign policy: Economic security, military strength, and the advancement of "democracy." All this is aimed at safeguarding U.S. global interests and its "leading position."



If we put Europe and Asia to the two sides of such a scale by comparison, it may not be difficult for us to find the answer.

Let us first view the issue of economic security, to which the United States gives top priority. In Europe (mainly Western Europe) there exists 50 percent of U.S. corporations' overseas investment (about \$120 billion), 60 percent of their overseas profits, and 65 percent of all foreign investment made by the United States. For example, up to the end of 1992, the investment made by American companies was only \$78 billion. In addition, the European Community is also a major region where the United States can achieve a foreign trade surplus. Asia is the region which absorbs the largest part of U.S. exports (\$127 billion in 1992 against \$117 billion to Europe) and is also the region where U.S. exports have increased at the fastest speed. Between 1978 and 1992, the U.S. exports to Asia have multiplied over four times but, in the same period, the U.S. exports to Europe multiplied 2.9 times. The exports to Asia provide 2.5 million jobs in the United States (those to Europe creating some 2 million jobs). More importantly, as the region recording the fastest economic growth in the contemporary world, Asia has development prospects which are strongly attractive to the United States. In the 1960's, Asia's total GNP accounted for only 4 percent of the world's total. The proportion has now increased to 25 percent and it is expected that it will reach 30 percent in the early 21st century. The volume of trade in Asia now accounts for 25 percent of the world's total, the foreign exchange reserves kept by the central banks in Asia accounts for 33 percent of the world's total, and Asia's population accounts for 59 percent of the world's total. As long as the U.S. share of this huge market increases by 1 percentage point, some 300,000 jobs will be added to the U.S. job market. In such circumstances, it is not hard to understand why President Clinton, who took reinvigoration of the U.S. economy as his priority task, is trying to make a "new friend" out of Asia.

We can then review the issue of national security backed by its military strength, an objective pursued by the United States. In this regard, the United States is facing two vistas which are in striking contrast to each other. Europe: After the end of the Cold War, the Warsaw Pact was dissolved and the confrontation between two major military blocs came to an end. However, ethnic conflicts, territorial disputes, and religious contradictions previously covered up by the Cold War were all revealed. Europe cannot earn any "peace dividend"; on the contrary, it has become a new center of turbulence. The civil war in Bosnia-Herzegovina has not only shocked Europe but also threatened stability in other regions of the world and posed a challenge against the U.S. "leading position." Asia: Problems in such hot spots as Cambodia and Afghanistan were successively settled, mitigated, or turned into internal strife. Conflicts there have calmed down. The parties concerned are carrying out dialogue and negotiations on the nuclear issue on the Korean Peninsula. Although there are difficulties and twists and

turns, the direct dialogue on an equal footing and negotiations are favorable to the proper settlement of the contradictions and problems. China is pursuing an independent and peace-oriented foreign policy and is making great contributions to the maintenance of peace and stability in Asia. As compared with other regions of the world, Asia enjoys a rather stable political situation. In such circumstances, it is not hard to understand why President Clinton, who announced that the United States "must lead the world," declared: "The core of our security remains in Europe."

The so-called "promotion of democracy" means to promote the political and economic systems of the West all over the world and this will guarantee the security of the United States. In this regard, there are different opinions inside the United States. Former secretary of state Henry Kissinger recently refuted the viewpoint that countries adopting Western-style "democracy" will not launch a war and that countries adopting the Western-style market economy will automatically become "democratic." Kissinger said that "this was not the inevitable result" but we will not discuss this here. In view of the strategic needs in "promoting democracy," the United States considers Europe as its cooperation partner. The United States and Europe share the same cultural traditions, the same social systems, and the same values. So, the "old friendship" will not be forgotten.

Such characteristics and changes in the situations in Europe and Asia, especially the increasing importance of economic factors in post-Cold War international relations, have prompted the United States to adjust its policies toward Europe and Asia. Clinton explicitly pointed out: "While the focus of our attention has shifted to the real global economic challenge, we must not only direct our eyes toward the other side of the Atlantic Ocean but also toward the other side of the Pacific Ocean." The U.S. strategy of facing both oceans serves its national interests. At the same time, such a strategy will also provide more room for its diplomatic maneuvers. People have noted that late last year, when the United States and Europe were involved in a fierce dispute over the issue of farm produce trade in the Uruguay Round of trade talks, Clinton frankly said that if the talks failed, APEC would "provide us with the means of expanding our market in the Asia-Pacific region." His visits to Europe this year will give a similar hint to Japan, which said "no" to the United States in their trade talks. Therefore, President Clinton will continue to maneuver between his "old friend" and "new friend" according to changes in the international situation in order to safeguard the U.S. national interests and will further readjust his diplomatic tactics to deal with the two oceans.

### Northeast Asia

#### Hosokawa Interviewed on Visit to Shanghai

OW2203141894 Shanghai People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Mar 94

[From the "990 Morning News" program]

[Text] Dear listeners: Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa made a brief visit to Shanghai yesterday. Our station reporter Yao Sukun and Liu Hao sent the following report:

[Hosokawa briefly heard, speaking in Japanese, fading into Chinese translation] Shanghai is the locomotive of China's economic development. I wanted to come and visit Shanghai for a long time. Today I have realized my wish. I am very happy indeed.

While giving his impressions of the visit to Pudong, Hosokawa pointed out: I am moved that Pudong has managed to develop to the present scale within a very short period.

Hosokawa showed great interest in the development of Pudong New Area. He said: Pudong should step up efforts to publicize itself in order to attract more Japanese entrepreneurs, especially those of medium and small enterprises, to come and invest here. He also hoped that Pudong New Area would provide facilities for schooling and housing for children of Japanese investors.

Speaking on efforts to strengthen economic cooperation between Japan and China, Premier Hosokawa pointed out: Strengthening economic cooperation between Japan and China is conducive to the economic development in the world. Economic cooperation between Japan and China can further push forward the world's economic development. Japan will continue to make efforts toward this end. Prime Minister Hosokawa hoped that the ties between the two countries will move toward an even better direction. He said this is the very purpose of his current visit to China.

#### Commentary Views Relations With Japan

HK2203142194 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
22 Mar 94 p 4

[China Daily commentary: "Sino-Japanese Ties"]

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's three-day visit to China has given further impetus to the all-round development of relations between the two countries.

China and Japan are next-door neighbours only separated, as people often note, by a narrow strip of water. And all sorts of ties have been forged between the two countries in the last 22 years since diplomatic relations were restored in 1972.

Economic cooperation has been high on the agenda of Sino-Japanese relations.

Over the last decade, trade between the two countries registered an average per annum increase of 10 percent. And last year, total trade reached a record \$39 billion, making Japan the country's number one trade partner.

However, as China's Vice Premier Zhu Rongji pointed out during his recent trip to Japan, the present figure is far from impressive considering the vast potential for economic cooperation between the two nations.

And Chinese Premier Li Peng pointed out to his Japanese counterpart on Sunday that China's economic plans lay particular emphasis on energy supply, transport, and telecommunications—all sectors in which Japan is strong.

This means that the two countries complement each other economically and that increased cooperation could only benefit them both.

We were pleased to hear Hosokawa's sincere apologies for the intolerable suffering inflicted on Asian countries by Japan's invasion and colonial domination in history.

And we envisage fuller and broader cooperation between our two countries following Hosokawa's commitment to bear the past in mind when looking to the future.

We also share his view that increased bilateral cooperation holds out the hope of a brighter future.

Hosokawa delivered a strong message from the Japanese Government that his country will continue to support China's policies of reform, opening-up, and modernization.

He said that the rapid development of the Chinese economy has helped the Japanese economy.

Sino-Japanese relations have become particularly crucial since Asia's relative global position has grown in importance with the demise of the Cold War.

And the economies in east Asia are now the most vigorous ones in the world.

Despite their different political systems, China and Japan are the two most influential countries in the region. And bilateral relations between them, particularly in the economic sphere, will affect not only the west rim of the Pacific, but the whole world.

And both countries will make a great contribution to a peaceful and prosperous new world order, now that their leading statesmen have reached consensus on the importance of long-term, good bilateral relations.

#### Spokesman Says Beijing Not To Comment on DPRK-IAEA Dispute

OW2303061894 Tokyo KYODO in English 0605 GMT  
23 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 23 KYODO—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said Wednesday [23 March] the results of recent nuclear inspections of seven North Korean nuclear facilities was a matter between North Korea and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

"China believes the specific problems concerning the inspection of North Korean nuclear facilities should be solved through discussions between North Korea and the IAEA," the spokesman said.

"In this light, China abstains from commenting on the determination made by the IAEA," he added.

The IAEA, which ended two weeks of inspections in North Korea on March 15, reported interference by the Korean side and has since referred the entire issue to the UN Security Council.

North Korean officials have denied such interference.

Tuesday evening, Chinese Premier Li Peng reiterated China's position that the issue should be solved peacefully through dialogue.

#### **ROK President Expects Beijing Visit To Boost Ties**

*OW2203165194 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 22 Mar 94*

[Text] Seoul, March 22 (XINHUA)—South Korean President Kim Young-sam said today that his upcoming visit to China will be a good chance for further development of relations between the two countries.

He expressed satisfaction with the development of relations between the two nations since their diplomatic ties were established last year.

Kim told Chinese reporters that China and South Korea have overcome the 40-year-old difference between them and greatly increased political, trade and economic contacts.

He said he believed that their cooperation in politics, economy and trade would be further expanded.

He expected the cooperation would make a contribution to peace and stability in Northeast Asia and the "Asian-Pacific Era" in the next century.

Kim said he would seek proposals to expand economic cooperation between China and his country during his visit.

So far, China is South Korea's third biggest trade partner and South Korea the sixth biggest trade partner of China.

Kim also said he hoped that the visit would help strengthen cooperation with China in improving inter-Korean relations to gain peace, stability and reunification of the Korean peninsula.

Meanwhile, he expected the reforms carried out in both countries to achieve success.

### **Near East & South Asia**

#### **New Ambassador To Egypt Presents Credentials**

*OW2103163894 Beijing XINHUA in English 1545 GMT 21 Mar 94*

[Text] Cairo, March 21 (XINHUA)—China's new Ambassador to Egypt Yang Fuchang presented his credentials to Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak here today.

Following the ceremony, the new ambassador conveyed to Mubarak greetings from Chinese leaders Jiang Zemin and Li Peng.

Yang, who arrived on January 20, met with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa four days later.

Before coming to Cairo, Yang held the position of Chinese deputy foreign minister.

#### **Officials Confer With Iraqi Party Delegation 21 Mar**

*JN2203100594 Baghdad Republic of Iraq Radio Network in Arabic 2100 GMT 21 Mar 94*

[Text] An Iraqi Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation, currently on a visit to China, met in Beijing today with (Li Shot Shing), head of the international communications department in the CPC [title as heard].

The delegation, including Dr. 'Abd-al-Razzaq al-Hashimi, head of the Foreign Relations Office (FRO) at the Ba'th Party's Iraq Command and adviser at the presidency, and Khalid 'Abd-al-Mun'im Rashid, FRO member and adviser at the presidency, also met with (Bian Ching Min), Chinese first vice foreign minister [title as heard]. During the two meetings, they discussed relations between the Iraqi and Chinese parties and peoples, the current international situation, and several issues of common interest.

The Ba'th Party delegation arrived in Beijing the day before yesterday [19 March] on a visit to China that will last several days.

#### **CPC Official Meets Iraqi Visitors**

*OW2203114594 Beijing XINHUA in English 1115 GMT 22 Mar 94*

[Text] Beijing, March 22 (XINHUA)—Wei Jianxing, member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), met here today with a Iraqi delegation from the country's Arab Baath Socialist Party.

Wei exchanged views with the delegation on issues of common interest.

The delegation, led by Abdul Razzak Hashimi, director of the Foreign Relations Office of the party, arrived here March 19 as guests of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee.



### **Beijing Hosts Sino-Saudi Arabian Economic Meeting**

OW2103074794 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709  
GMT 21 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 21 (XINHUA)—A Sino-Saudi Arabian economic conference was held here today, attended by some 100 Chinese and Saudi Arabian businessmen and government officials.

Wu Yi, minister of foreign trade and economic cooperation, and Sulayman al-Sulayyim, visiting minister of commerce of Saudi Arabia, addressed the meeting. Both expressed the hope that the bilateral economic and trade ties would be further expanded.

Wu noted that the Chinese Government attaches great importance to its relations with Saudi Arabia.

The two economies are highly complementary and the ties between them have seen marked development since the two countries set up diplomatic relations in 1990, Wu said.

According to Chinese customs statistics, the bilateral trade reached 690 million U.S. dollars-worth in 1993.

Wu expressed the conviction that the Saudi Arabian minister's visit and the conference would enhance the mutual understanding between the two governments and business people, and help promote bilateral economic and trade cooperation.

Saudi Arabian businessmen are welcome to invest in China in any form, she said.

Al-Sulayyim noted that the Saudi Arabian Government and businesses are highly interested in developing economic and trade ties with China.

Later, Wu and al-Sulayyim had a working meeting.

### **Minister Proposes Buying More Oil From Saudi Arabia**

HK2203131994 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 22  
Mar 94 p 1

[By Wang Yong: "China Offers To Buy Oil From Saudis"]

[Text] China yesterday proposed to buy more oil from Saudi Arabia to balance the two-way trade.

Minister of Foreign Trade and Economic Co-operation Wu Yi made the remarks in a meeting with visiting Saudi Arabian Minister of Commerce Sulayman al-Sulayyim yesterday in Beijing.

Al-Sulayyim is leading a large business delegation to seek a greater share of the Chinese market, especially the petrochemical sector. His visit lasts until Saturday.

Saudi Arabia had a deficit of about \$400 million in trade with China last year.

"We will seek to balance our bilateral trade in a positive fashion. We are in favour of increasing imports to achieve that effect," said Wu.

China has agreed in principle to buy 3.5 million tons of oil from Saudi Arabia each year beginning in 1995.

Wu said China attaches great importance to developing trade with the Gulf nation.

"We welcome Saudi Arabia to invest in China in any form," she said.

Worldwide investors have pledged \$220 billion in 174,000 projects in China so far, but Saudi Arabia has yet to gain a large share.

Wu said she hoped the Gulf nation will be part of the international investment boom in China.

Al-Sulayyim said good opportunities exist for bilateral cooperation in small- and medium-sized industrial projects.

## **Latin America & Caribbean**

### **Liu Huaqiu Sees Bright Prospects for Latin American Ties**

OW1703044694 Beijing XINHUA in English 0432  
GMT 17 Mar 94

[Text] Buenos Aires, March 16 (XINHUA)—The prospects for cooperation between China and Latin American countries are very bright because both want long-term, stable, healthy and mutually beneficial relations, Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Liu Huaqiu said here today.

Liu made his remarks at the end of an 11-day Latin American trip which took him to Venezuela, Chile and Argentina.

He said that Sino-Latin American relations are improving and the number of high-ranking officials exchanging visits is increasing.

Last year was a record year in bilateral trade, surpassing 3.7 billion U.S. dollars, the Chinese vice-minister said.

He noted that China and Latin American countries share similar viewpoints on many international issues and support each other in the United Nations and on the issue of human rights.

Therefore, Liu said, there is a solid foundation for further cooperation between China and Latin America.

### **Ecuadoran President Leaves for Visit to Asia**

OW1303022894 Beijing XINHUA in English 0141  
GMT 13 Mar 94

[Text] Quito, March 12 (XINHUA)—Ecuadoran President Sixto Duran Ballen left here this morning to start his official visit to Japan and China.

The main objective of the president's trip, according to official spokesmen, is to obtain credits and promote Ecuador's image as a potential place for investments from the two countries.

Duran Ballen will arrive in Japan on March 14 and fly to China on March 18.

The commander of the army and the foreign, finance and agriculture ministers will travel together with the president.

Duran Ballen is the first Ecuadoran president to visit Far Eastern countries.

#### **Envoy Views President's Visit**

*OW1703043894 Beijing XINHUA in English 0414  
GMT 17 Mar 94*

[Text] Beijing, March 17 (XINHUA)—The forthcoming visit to China by Ecuadorian President Sixto Duran Ballen will open a new page in the annals of Ecuador-China relations, said an Ecuadorian diplomat here today.

The Ecuadorian president is scheduled to pay a state visit to China from March 18 to 23 at the invitation of Chinese President Jiang Zemin.

President Duran Ballen attaches importance to the visit and is expected to exchange views on bilateral ties and issues of common interest with the Chinese leadership, said Cesar Roman Gonzalez, Ecuadorian ambassador to China, in an interview with XINHUA.

The visit is aimed at deepening mutual understanding, enhancing friendly co-operation and developing economic and trade ties between the two countries.

Ecuadorian businessmen will accompany the president on the trip and discuss co-operation with their Chinese partners, Gonzalez said.

Since the setting up of diplomatic ties between the two countries in 1980, the co-operative relations of friendship, based on mutual respect and understanding, have made steady headway, the ambassador noted.

As a developing country, Ecuador practises reform and opening policies, and is seeking more investment from the outside, he said.

Ecuador wishes to promote more extensive economic and trade ties with China, he stressed.

"Our bilateral co-operation is at the beginning of a new phase," Gonzalez said, expressing the belief that the bilateral ties have bright prospects for development.

#### **President Arrives in Shanghai**

*OW1803143094 Beijing XINHUA in English 1317  
GMT 18 Mar 94*

[Text] Shanghai, March 18 (XINHUA)—Ecuador President Sixto Duran Ballen arrived here this afternoon by air from Tokyo to start a state visit to China.

His entourage includes his wife, foreign minister, finance minister, agriculture and livestock minister, commander general of the army, and some entrepreneurs.

On behalf of Shanghai Mayor Huang Ju, Vice-Mayor Xu Kuangdi welcomed the Ecuador president.

This evening, Sixto Duran Ballen toured the city and the bund.

#### **Leaves Shanghai for Xian**

*OW1903145294 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249  
GMT 19 Mar 94*

[Text] Shanghai, March 19 (XINHUA)—Ecuador President Sixto Duran-Ballen ended his visit here and left this afternoon for Xian, capital of northwest China's Shaanxi Province, by special plane.

Vice-Mayor of Shanghai Sha Lin and Director of the Shanghai Municipal Office of Foreign Affairs Xu Zhao-chun saw the Ecuador guests off at the airport.

This morning, Sixto Duran-Ballen and his party visited the developing Pudong new area in Shanghai and thought highly of the increasing economic strength of the area, hoping that Ecuador entrepreneurs will take an active part in investing in the place.

Duran-Ballen and his party also visited the building site of an export centre in the Pudong new area and the Jiangnan shipyards.

Duran-Ballen's wife toured several parts of the city and visited a silk dyeing and printing mill this morning.

#### **President Tours Xian**

*OW2003142294 Beijing XINHUA in English 1349  
GMT 20 Mar 94*

[Text] Xian, March 20 (XINHUA)—Ecuadorian President Sixto Duran-Ballen today paid a visit to the ancient city of Xian, capital of China's Shaanxi Province.

The president and his party arrived here from Shanghai yesterday evening.

He inspected the museum of terracotta warriors and horses this morning in the company of Wu Yixia, chairman of the Chinese Government Reception Committee and vice minister of agriculture, and Deputy Governor Jiang Xinzheng of Shaanxi Province.

In the afternoon, President Duran-Ballen and his party toured the Shaanxi Provincial Museum of History and the Wild Goose Tower, a famous scenic spot built in the Tang Dynasty (618-907).

President Duran-Ballen and his party are to leave here for Beijing tomorrow morning.

#### **Jiang Zemin Meets President**

OW2103162594 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504  
GMT 21 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 21 (XINHUA)—China attaches great importance to the development of its relations with Ecuador, said Chinese President Jiang Zemin during his talks with visiting Ecuadorian President Sixto Duran-Ballen here today.

The Chinese president said that the current visit by President Ballen will surely help promote the bilateral relations, which have been developing steadily and smoothly since the two established diplomatic ties 14 years ago, especially since President Ballen took office in 1992.

The Chinese Government attaches great importance to developing Sino-Ecuadorian ties, and it is willing to make concerted efforts together with the Ecuadorian Government to further promote the relations of friendship and cooperation, especially in trade and economic cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

The Chinese president told the Ecuadorian guests that exchanges between the Chinese Mainland and Taiwan have been developing steadily and the reunification should be realized under the guidance of the principle of "one country, two systems."

Jiang expressed his appreciation and thanks to the Ecuadorian Government for its long-term adherence to principles on the establishment of Sino-Ecuadorian diplomatic relations and its "one China" policy.

President Ballen said that Ecuador has, as always, supported the cause of China's reunification.

Ballen said that he has seen with his own eyes the great achievement that China has made in its economic construction and China's experience is very useful to Ecuador.

The Ecuadorian president said that he is confident that through his current visit, friendship and understanding between Ecuador and China, as well as bilateral trade and economic cooperation, will be further enhanced.

President Ballen expressed his thanks for China's effective economic assistance to Ecuador over the years.

President Jiang said it is very difficult for people of different countries to understand one another, because each nation has its specific geographic location, different cultural background and different levels of economic development and that makes it necessary for leaders of

various nations to exchange views frequently with one another so as to promote understanding and eliminate differences.

President Ballen agreed with President Jiang's stand. He said that each nation has its specific conditions and that each nation, in dealing with its internal affairs, should adopt ways that fit its conditions instead of copying others. This is what China has done and so it is with Ecuador.

During the talks, the two leaders agreed that the two sides have common or similar views regarding many major international and regional issues and that the two share common interests in many areas.

The two sides also exchanged views on further strengthening bilateral cooperation in the fields of economy, trade and education.

President Ballen invited Jiang to visit Ecuador at his convenience, and Jiang accepted the invitation with pleasure.

After the talks, President Jiang and Ballen attended the signing ceremonies of a series of cooperation agreements between China and Ecuador.

These agreements included an agreement on economic and technological cooperation between the two governments, an agreement on encouraging and protecting mutual investments, exchange of notes on China's providing general merchandise to Ecuador and a cooperation agreement between two petroleum companies of the two countries.

Prior to the talks, President Jiang presided over a ceremony to welcome President Ballen.

This evening, Jiang hosted a banquet in honor of President Ballen and his party.

This afternoon, Chen Muhua, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee, met with Josefina Villalobos de Duran Ballen, wife of President Ballen.

President Ballen arrived in Shanghai on March 18 and arrived here from Xian at noon today.

#### **Li Peng Meets President**

OW2203075494 Beijing XINHUA in English 0640  
GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 22 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng, meeting with visiting Ecuadorian President Sixto Duran Ballen here today, said that China is willing to further promote its friendly cooperation with Ecuador.

In a friendly atmosphere Li and Ballen exchanged views on issues of common concern.



Li said that the talks between the presidents of the two countries yesterday afternoon were fruitful, with extensive common understanding reached and some important agreements signed.

He added that he believed that the current visit by President Ballen, who is also accompanied by some entrepreneurs, will surely help promote bilateral relations.

Li continued that, as a developing country, the economic aid that China can offer to the other developing countries is quite limited, adding the aid is a kind of manifestation of friendship.

But Li said that China is willing to further cooperative relations in economy, trade and other fields with Ecuador.

Ballen agreed that his talks with Chinese President Jiang Zemin were fruitful, saying that the Ecuadorian Government respects China's achievements in economic construction.

He also said he hoped that the economic and trade cooperation between the two countries would be further enhanced.

The Ecuadorian president noted that there exist unreasonable economic structure and unfair commodity prices in the world, which make the economies of many developing countries, including Ecuador, suffer big losses and many difficulties.

Li agreed with Ballen, adding that there are still in the current world hegemonism and power politics, as well as an unreasonable political and economic order.

He said that for the developing countries the most outstanding problems are the heavy debt burdens and unfair exchange rates. Such a situation should be changed and China will make efforts to this end, together with Ecuador and other developing countries, Li added.

Ballen invited Li to visit Ecuador and Li expressed his thanks for the invitation.

Those present at the meeting were Zhu Lin, wife of Li Peng, Josefina Villalobos de Duran Ballen, wife of President Ballen, and Vice Minister of Agriculture Wu Yixia, who is also chairman of the Chinese Government Reception Committee.

### Ecuadorian President Discusses Visit

OW2203140594 Beijing XINHUA in English 1351  
GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 22 (XINHUA)—Visiting Ecuadorian President Sixto Duran Ballen said here today that the Chinese leaders are willing to promote China's relations with Ecuador in various fields without any political conditions attached.

Speaking at a press conference here this afternoon, the president said that he is very sure that the Chinese leaders are sincere in increasing China's cooperation with Latin American countries.

President Duran Ballen said that during his talks and meetings with the Chinese leaders, how to strengthen bilateral relations has been the main topic.

Ecuador and China are different in ideology and have different modes of development, said the president, adding that both countries are developing nations, facing similar problems, and both should speed up their development, improve the people's lives and open up to the outside world according to their respective conditions.

President Duran Ballen expressed his appreciation for the achievements that China has made in its economic construction, saying that the visit made a very good impression on him.

This morning, President Duran Ballen attended a forum, at which more than 100 entrepreneurs from China and Ecuador were present.

Also this morning, General Zhang Wannian, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, met with Edmundo Luna, commander general of the Army of Ecuador, who is accompanying President Duran Ballen on the visit. The two sides had a friendly conversation on enhancing relations between the armies of the two countries.

Chinese Minister of Agriculture Liu Jiang also met with Mariano Gonzalez, Ecuadorian minister of agriculture and livestock, this morning. The two ministers signed a letter of intent on cooperation projects between the two countries.

The Ecuadorian president and his party are to conclude their China visit and leave here tomorrow.

## Political & Social

### Li Peng Speaks at Reception for Journalists

OW2203193194 Beijing Central Television Program  
One Network in Mandarin 1135 GMT 22 Mar 94

["Li Peng and Others Attend Reception for Chinese and Foreign Journalists"—Screen caption—at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on 22 March; from the "Special News Program on the Second Session of the Eighth NPC"]

[Text] [Moderator Zhou Jue] Friends, comrades: The Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] came to a successful conclusion this afternoon. Thank you for your positive reports on the session. Today we are very happy to invite Premier Li Peng to meet and answer questions from you at this reception. Present here are also Vice Premiers Zhu Rongji, Zou Jiahua, Qian Qichen, and Li Lanqing. Now I give the floor to Premier Li Peng. [camera shows Li Peng in a close-up shot, speaking in a relaxed manner, occasionally glancing at the script placed on the table; Li is seen seated at the middle of the table, flanked by Zhu Rongji, Qian Qichen, Zhou Chengkui and Wu Jianmin on his right, and by an unidentified male interpreter, Zou Jiahua, Li Lanqing, and Zhou Jue on his left]

[Li Peng] The four vice premiers and I are very delighted to have the opportunity to attend the reception and to meet journalists at the invitation of Comrade Zhou Jue, spokesman for the session. Some 1,500 Chinese and foreign journalists have covered the two sessions with great enthusiasm. Their reports are generally fair and objective, and can help the Chinese people as well as the people of the world understand the two sessions. Therefore, I want to thank all journalists and media personnel who exerted great efforts to cover the sessions. The news spokesman for the session has forwarded to me a number of questions of general interest to journalists. To save time, I would first like to answer a few questions of general interest. The first question raised by journalists was whether I was satisfied with the results of the session and what I regard as the most important achievement of the session. The just-concluded NPC session approved a report on the work of the government and other reports, as well as a budget law. It affirmed the work of the government last year and approved the principles and tasks proposed by the government for this year's work. At the session, all deputies unanimously approved the 20-character principle—that is, the principle of seizing the opportunity, deepening reform, opening up wider, promoting development, and maintaining stability—as the guiding principle for this year's work. In my opinion, the most important achievement of the latest NPC session is the consensus reached by deputies on the need to correctly handle the relations between reform, development, and stability. We had previously discussed the issue of correctly handling relations among these three factors. But this is the first time we have reached such a consensus. Therefore, I am especially satisfied with this

unprecedented consensus. The session also gave full expression to democracy. Leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council as well as State Council ministers joined many delegations in discussions, exchanged views on state affairs with deputies, and heard criticisms and suggestions from them. Both the number of meetings and contacts have set an all-time record. Therefore, we may as well say that this is a session marked by democracy, pragmatism, unity, and courageous advance.

Second, commodity prices have increased by a comparatively big margin since early this year; some deputies doubted whether the rate of price hikes can be kept under 10 percent. I have been asked what measures the government will take on this issue.

It should be said the government attaches great importance to maintaining the basic stability of commodity prices. The government work report, indeed, proposed to keep the magnitude of price hikes under a prescribed range. Now that the report has been approved, the governments at all levels must make efforts to fulfill the task. It is necessary not only for governments but for enterprises and all circles in society as well to make joint efforts. It is a common task for everyone concerned. There are many reasons for the price hikes. China is now in a transition period from a planned economy to a socialist market economy. Since the prices set in the past were irrational, it is necessary for us to take the initiative to readjust prices, to enable a rational price mechanism to take shape, and to carry out some readjustments, which will cause prices to rise. In addition, the fact that the scale of our capital construction is too large and that consumption funding is growing too fast constitutes another factor leading to price hikes. However, it should be pointed out that we adopted a method of progressive price readjustments in more than a decade of implementing the policy of reform and opening up. Whenever we implemented a price measure, we took into account the ability of the state, enterprises, and individuals to withstand the impact so that drastic social upheavals would not result. Experience has shown that it was correct to adopt such a method. We are prepared to adopt the following three important measures to maintain basic stability of commodity prices.

1. We shall maintain a general balance between the supply of and demand for commodities. In particular, efforts will be made to maintain a steady increase in the production of grain, cotton, and other agricultural products. This is a basis for stabilizing prices. Meanwhile, we shall successfully carry out the vegetable basket project by implementing a responsibility system for city mayors. Besides, judging from the level of consumption of urban and rural residents in China, we can see that the supply of non-staple food is an issue of greatest concern to the vast numbers of residents and a factor that has the greatest bearing on the price index.

2. Though China decontrolled prices on the overwhelming majority of commodities and let the market



determine prices, it is still necessary to implement macroeconomic regulation and control over important commodities that have a bearing on the national economy and on the people's livelihood. Macroeconomic regulation and control by the government is indispensable to the endeavor to establish a socialist market economy. If we were unable to reach consensus on the issue in the past, we should have reached one through the current session by now. The state has decided to list the prices of 20 categories of daily necessities and services as the targets for supervision and inspection by the state.

3. We shall adopt a series of measures to resolutely bring the expansion of investments in fixed assets and excessive monetary issue under control.

Third, I have been asked to assess the outcome of U.S. Secretary of State Christopher's recent visit to China and to express my views on the prospects for Sino-U.S. relations. China has always attached importance to its relations with the United States, and hopes to resume and expand normal relations with the latter. This will not only benefit China and the United States, but will also be conducive to world peace and development. As to how to improve Sino-U.S. relations, I expounded the Chinese Government's views extensively in the Government Work Report. Regarding the assessment of Secretary of State Christopher's recent visit to China, I think his visit was nonetheless fruitful [hai shi you cheng guo di] although we had perhaps expected to achieve more results. On top of the results that were reflected in the understandings reached on some specific issues, I think a very important achievement [hen zhong yao di cheng guo] is the enhancement of understanding of each other's views through Christopher's talks and meetings with President Jiang Zemin, myself, and Vice Premier Qian. We exchanged views on a broad range of issues on Sino-U.S. relations, as well as international issues. We held frank and in-depth discussions [tan shuai di shen ru di tao lun] on human rights, the most-favored-nation trading status, MTCR [preceding four letters in English—Missile Technology Control Regime], and other issues. It can be said that Christopher obtained first-hand information from such meetings and talks, having heard directly from the Chinese leaders about the issues he was concerned about, and about the stand and views held by the Chinese side on such issues. This may help the U.S. side make decisions, through careful consideration, over the next couple of months that are consistent with the interests of both the United States and China. We have noticed what President Clinton said on 16 March, and we regard it as a positive sign [ji ji di ji xiang]. Therefore, I would like to take this opportunity to reiterate that China is willing to improve Sino-U.S. relations. We have made great efforts in this regard and will continue to do so. However, there is one matter that I would like to clarify. China is a sovereign country, and we certainly will not make a deal by sacrificing our principles. In short, we do not feel pessimistic about the prospects for Sino-U.S. relations. I am finished with the issues that I wanted to address on my own. You may now raise some questions and we will answer them.

[CNN correspondent, in English fading into Mandarin translation] China has consistently pressed for solving North Korea's nuclear issue through discussions and negotiations. Over the past few days, however, the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] has accused North Korea of not allowing its inspectors to conduct a wide-ranging inspection of its nuclear facilities. The matter has now been submitted to the UN Security Council. Japan, South Korea, the United States, and other countries have expressed concern about North Korea's refusal to permit a wide-ranging inspection of its nuclear installations. Has China also expressed concern about this issue? Under what circumstances will China consider supporting the United Nations in imposing sanctions against North Korea?

[Li] China is a signatory to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. We do not support or encourage nuclear proliferation; this has been a consistent position. China has always favored solving Korea's nuclear inspection issue through negotiations. We do not favor the method of applying pressure, because this will not help solve the issue. Facts have proven that agreement can be reached gradually through negotiations after a long period during which Korea agreed to inspections after disagreeing to them initially. If this matter is submitted to the UN Security Council, China will maintain its consistent position—properly solving the issue through dialogue and negotiation—and will not favor applying pressure. Our UN representative will provide a full explanation on China's position. We hope other member countries of the UN Security Council will accept China's views. Adopting the method of applying pressure will only make the situation on the Korean peninsula more complicated and tense; this will not be conducive to peace and security in the region.

[Hong Kong Television Broadcasts correspondent] After the breakdown of the Sino-British talks, the Chinese side said that it would continue its cooperation with the British side in non-political matters. Why was this not mentioned in this year's government work report? In the past one or two years, the Chinese side has not been cooperative with the British side on many issues, making it difficult for the British Government in Hong Kong to govern. Does this mean that the chances for cooperation between the two governments in the next three years are remote?

[Li] As everyone knows, the uncooperative attitude of the British side led to the breakdown of the talks on election matters between the governments of the two countries. This is a development that we, and many far-sighted people and businessmen in Britain as well, did not want to see. This correspondent's question, as I understand, is whether the current status of Sino-British relations will affect Sino-British relations in other sectors—the economic sector, for example. I can tell you that China will not adopt any discriminative policy against British businesses. We welcome them to come to China to participate in fair competition and to cooperate on an equal and mutually-beneficial footing. There has



been a tradition of cooperation between Chinese and British businesses, and such cooperation has not been interrupted because of the current state of bilateral relations. It should certainly be pointed out that sound political and diplomatic relations between the two countries will surely help promote economic cooperation and, if the two countries do not have good political and diplomatic relations, it is impossible for bilateral economic ties not to suffer to some extent. The Chinese side is willing to make efforts to minimize any negative impact on British businesses when they compete in the Chinese market and make investments in the country.

[DPA correspondent, in English fading into Mandarin translation] We know that one of the issues the current NPC session has greatly emphasized is social stability. Some deputies brought up the subject of threats to stability in their discussions. Will this lead China to change its policy of reform or slow it down?

[Li] I do not fully understand this question. As we said, we must correctly handle the relations between reform, development, and stability in order to ensure our development will be sustained, sound, and fast. Stability is not our goal; development is. To develop, we must have stability. Reform will serve as a motivating force for development. For this reason, we have adopted a series of measures aimed at stabilizing society. Such measures will only help with the development and advancement of reform.

[Unidentified correspondent] The GATT working party on China just concluded its 16th meeting in Geneva. I would like to ask Premier Li Peng: What are your views on the progress of China's re-entry into GATT? What are the problems and obstructions? In your opinion, what are the advantages and disadvantages of the resumption of GATT membership regarding China's future economic development?

[Li] Vice Premier Li Lanqing is in charge of economic and trade work, and he is also in charge of the work related to China's resumption of GATT membership. I would like to ask Comrade Lanqing to answer this question.

[Li Lanqing] Generally speaking, major progress was made during the 16th round of negotiations on China's resumption of its contracting party status in GATT. The overwhelming majority of GATT contracting parties—except for one contracting member—have supported, not just in words but in action, an early resumption of China's GATT membership.

China's re-entry into GATT would be good for China's reform, opening up, and economic development. China has become the world's 11th largest trader. China's re-entry into GATT will make significant contributions toward a healthy development of global trade. China will, as always, continue further negotiations with other contracting parties with a positive approach and in accordance with the principle of balance between rights

and obligations. It should be pointed out that the European Community and other contracting parties have already put forward a draft protocol on China's re-entry into GATT, and other contracting parties have also had discussions with China.

Regrettably, there is one contracting party obstructing China's re-entry into GATT. I would especially like to point out that this contracting party is exactly the one that has, in a bilateral agreement with us, specifically pledged firm support for China's resumption of its contracting party status in GATT. We hope that the contracting party will implement its solemn commitment so as to change the obstructionist impression it left at the meeting, and to advance China's re-entry into GATT. Thank you.

#### Qiao Shi Speech at Closing Session of NPC

OW2203131194 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0839 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Speech by Chairman Qiao Shi at the closing of the Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress in Beijing on 22 March]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Mar (XINHUA)—Deputies:

Thanks to the common efforts by you all, the Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress, having completed all the items on its agenda, has come to a successful conclusion.

During the session you deputies, proceeding from the national interest as a whole and from the fundamental interests of the people, earnestly performed the functions entrusted to you by the constitution. By emancipating the mind and seeking truth from facts, we discussed state affairs and spoke our minds freely. Consequently, the resolutions adopted at the session fully reflect the will and inspiration of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. This session demonstrated the great unity of people of all nationalities across the country as well as their confidence in the success of reform and development. This session is one of democracy, unity, truth-seeking, realism, and pioneering spirit. This session will certainly have great significance in advancing the socialist market economy, socialist democracy, and socialist spiritual civilization in an all-round manner, with economic construction as the central task.

This session examined and approved Premier Li Peng's government work report as well as other reports, and adopted the basic policy and fundamental tasks of the state in 1994. We must uphold Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics as our guidance, unswervingly uphold the party's basic line, fully implement the guidelines of the 14th CPC National Congress and the Third Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee, and carry out the various resolutions and decisions adopted by the

current session. It is imperative to seize current favorable international and domestic opportunities; to accelerate the establishment of a socialist market economic structure; and to achieve a sustained, rapid, and healthy growth of China's economy. We must also maintain political stability and promote all-round social progress. All kinds of work in China must comply with and serve the central task for 1994. We must correctly handle relations between reform, development, and stability. We must strive to push ahead with reform and development amid stability, and achieve social stability as well as the country's long-term stability through reform and development.

This year is an important one for China's economic restructuring because many new reform measures will be announced and put into practice. The task will be formidable. We must work cautiously and conscientiously, spare no efforts, develop careful and well-thought-out plans, and do solid work in ensuring the smooth implementation of these reform measures. It is necessary to further emancipate the mind; conduct everything in line with specific conditions; dare to explore new ways; dare to act; sum up our experience in a timely fashion; and properly resolve contradictions and problems arising in the course of implementing reform measures so as to perfect various reform measures. Localities and departments must have the overall interest in mind; correctly handle relations between the central government and localities as well as between overall and partial interests; subject themselves to the state's overall plan of reform and development; and be effective at implementing the principles and policies of the central government in the light of their specific conditions. They must do a good job in publicizing and explaining reform so all the reform measures will be fully understood and supported by the masses. So long as we are united ideologically and work as one, we will be able to achieve the hoped-for goals of reform.

It is imperative to strengthen socialist democracy and legality in order to meet the needs of a socialist market economic system and the modernization drive. We must work hard to build socialist democracy with Chinese characteristics, further perfect the system of people's congresses, and guarantee the rights of the masses as masters of the country. It is necessary to quicken the pace of economic legislation and use laws to guide, promote, and ensure the establishment of a socialist market economic structure and the progress of various undertakings. The Standing Committee of the Eighth NPC has adopted a five-year legislative program. We must earnestly organize people to carry it out and attempt to complete the general framework of laws governing the development of a socialist market economy during its term. People's congresses at all levels and their standing committees must increase inspection and supervision over law enforcement; must put a stop to the non-observance and lax implementation of laws; and must ensure that law breakers are not allowed to go unpunished in order to safeguard the dignity of laws, to

establish the authority of laws, and to ensure that reform, opening up, and the modernization drive will advance along the track of socialist legality in a sound manner.

The question utmost in the people's minds when the session is over is implementation. All kinds of work must proceed from the interests of the people; they must assist in freeing and developing productive forces, in increasing China's comprehensive strength, and in improving the people's standard of living. Government departments and functionaries at all levels must change their style of work, conduct investigations, go deeply into the realities of life, solicit people's views, and be concerned about their well-being. They should never treat lightly matters of immediate concern to the people, and should solve each and every one of those matters. It is imperative to oppose bureaucracy and boasting, and to do away with formalism. We should do away with meetings and documents that do not solve problems; we should never be content to merely issue general calls for action; we must not make empty talk and platitudes; and we must not report only good news and not the bad. More importantly, we should permit no lies. We should perform our official duties honestly and diligently in order to serve the people. We should work in a down-to-earth manner, immerse ourselves in hard work, rely on the masses, and carry out our work creatively.

After this session is over, the deputies will go back to their posts. It is hoped you will actively publicize and implement the guidelines as well as the various resolutions and decisions adopted by the session; will conscientiously perform your functions as NPC deputies; will set an example in abiding by the Constitution and the law; and will plunge yourselves into the great practice of reform and construction.

Deputies! China is advancing along the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the party's basic line, people of all nationalities throughout the country must rally closely around the Party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its nucleus; must work with one heart and one mind; must display the spirit of plain living and hard struggle; and must strive to establish a socialist market economic system and turn China into a prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, and modern socialist country by the end of the century.

Deputies! I now declare the Second Session of the Eighth NPC has come to a successful close.

#### **Jiang Zemin Urges Earnest Work To Fulfill General Task**

*OW2203135294 Beijing XINHUA in English 1332 GMT 22 Mar 94*

[Text] Beijing, March 22 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Jiang Zemin called for concerted and earnest efforts to fulfill the country's general task set for this year by the party and the government.



Jiang Zemin, who is also the general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, made the call here today when he visited Guangdong deputies to the National People's Congress, whose second session concluded this afternoon.

The general task of "seizing development opportunities, deepening reform, opening wider to the rest of the world, promoting development, and maintaining stability" is in conformity with the objective of "striving for a sustained, rapid and healthy" economic development, Jiang said.

"The key to its success lies in a correct handling of relations between reform, development and stability," he said, adding this is the "basic spirit" of the general task.

Jiang also stressed the importance of improving economic and social management.

"All party and government officials should learn managerial knowledge, improve management systems and raise management levels," he said. "This is an important condition for economic development and social stability."

Guangdong Province bordering on Hong Kong and Macao, Jiang said, is the earliest to open to the outside world and relatively more developed economically. It has created some important experience in developing a socialist market economy. He expressed the hope that Guangdong would take advantage of its good conditions to make greater contributions to the fulfillment of the general task set for the nation by the central authorities.

#### **Jiang Zemin Encourages Gansu To Speed Up Development**

HK2303032894 Lanzhou Gansu People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Mar 94

[Text] Report from Beijing by staff reporters Ni Keer and Zhu Xijia: Yesterday [21 March] morning, Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and state president, met in the Liaoning Room of the Great Hall of the People with all the deputies from our province who were attending the Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress. He stressed: With regard to development in Gansu and the western region, you must keep a cool head in acknowledging existing gaps, must not be outdone, must seize favorable opportunities, must march courageously, and must speed up development.

While meeting with the deputies from our province, Jiang Zemin made an enthusiastic speech. He said: Due to the shortage of time, I was not able to take part in your group discussion, which is why I have come to call on you today. We all know that we are, in the final analysis, making concerted efforts for the prosperity, flourishing, and development of the entire Chinese nation and the People's Republic of China regardless of our different

nationalities, religions, or convictions. I often stress that he who has wealth speaks louder than others. This must not be interpreted as everyone being incumbent to make a fortune. This is not what I mean. The people's standard of living must be increased, but this does not mean that everyone must make a fortune. We must make our country's economic power strong. In my view, becoming wealthy means the development of our national economy as a whole and the overall national power of our country.

Jiang Zemin pointed out: I have visited Gansu twice. My general impression is that there is a certain gap between the western region and the coastal areas in economic development. Gaps have existed among various countries in the world. This is also the case with the developed capitalist countries. Even in the United States, there are differences between the east and west coasts and between the southern and northern regions. Gaps among them exist. There are definitely gaps among our 30 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, and such gaps cannot be narrowed within a short period of time.

Jiang Zemin urged the Gansu people's deputies to keep a cool head in acknowledging such gaps and to never remain content with lagging behind because of a poor foundation and meager heritage. They must march forward courageously to attain the economic development target. In a word, they must reach this target. With regard to the speed of economic development throughout the country, the more proper the speed is, the better the results that can be achieved. If the speed of economic development is excessive, it will ultimately be slowed down. We will then suffer great losses. If we fail to develop our economy at a speed which is obviously achievable through hard work, this also means losing the favorable opportunity for development. Therefore, we must seize the favorable opportunity to promote our economic construction as soon as possible.

Wen Jiabao, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat, accompanied Jiang Zemin to meet with the Gansu people's deputies.

#### **NPC Resolution Approves Li Peng Work Report**

OW2203174394 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0812 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Resolution of the Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) on the "Report on the Work of the Government"; adopted by the Second Session of the Eighth NPC on 22 March 1994]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Mar (XINHUA)—The Second Session of the Eighth NPC has deliberated the "Report on the Work of the Government" delivered by Premier Li Peng on behalf of the State Council. The session holds that 1993 was a year of victorious advance along the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, in which China scored significant achievements in reform,



opening up, and modernization construction and opened up a new situation in the work of all fields. The report gives a factual summation of the work in the past year and puts forward positive and prudent tasks for the coming year. The session has decided to approve the report.

The session points out: This year will be crucial for accelerating the establishment of a socialist market economic system and maintaining a sustained, rapid, and healthy development [chi xu kuai su jian kang fa zhan 2170 4958 1816 6643 0256 1660 4099 1455] of the national economy. To successfully fulfill the various tasks established by the current session, we must carry out the work in all fields across the country under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the party's basic line; must comprehensively implement the guidelines of the 14th CPC National Congress and the Third Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee; and must subordinate to and serve the overall interests of seizing the opportunity, deepening reform, opening up wider, promoting development, and maintaining stability; seeing to it that reform, development, and stability coordinate with and promote each other.

The session emphasizes: We must steadfastly take economic construction as the central task and shift the focus of economic construction to improving economic efficiency. Agriculture is a major issue having a vital bearing on the overall national economic situation and social stability. Therefore, we must take practical and effective measures to strengthen the role of agriculture as the foundation of national economy—giving particular attention to the production of grain, cotton, edible oil, meat, sugar, and vegetables; actively assisting the development of village and township enterprises; developing the rural economy in an all-round way; earnestly implementing programs to aid the poor; reducing peasants' burdens; and doing everything possible to increase peasants' incomes. We must go all out to improve the performance of large and medium state-owned enterprises, continuing to change the operating mechanisms of state enterprises, actively carrying out the pilot project for establishing a modern enterprise system, strengthening the internal management of enterprises, building up the vitality and stamina of enterprises for further development, striving to preserve and increase the value of state-owned assets, and bringing into play the role of state enterprises as the mainstay of the national economy. We must strengthen and improve macroeconomic regulation and control, energetically adjust economic structure, maintain a rational investment scale, strictly control commodity price rises, firmly curb inflation, and strive to strike a basic balance between total supply and demand of the national economy. We must open the country wider to the outside world and expand cooperation and exchanges with foreign countries. We must continue to improve the people's livelihood on the basis of economic growth.

The session points out: In view of the relatively large number of reform programs to be launched this year, we must make meticulous preparations to ensure the smooth implementation of reform programs. We must take the overall interests into account, correctly handle the relationship between the central and local governments and national and local interests, and harness the enthusiasm of all sectors. We must summarize experiences in good time and properly resolve problems and contradictions cropping up in reform. We must reinforce discipline to ensure strict enforcement of orders and prohibitions.

The session urged: We should further strengthen socialist democracy and legal institutions, conscientiously protect citizens' legitimate rights and interests, ensure smooth progress in reform and development, and promote overall social progress. We should redouble our efforts to promote diligent and clean administration, prevent corrupt practices institutionally, and wage a resolute struggle against all kinds of corrupt practices. We should promote the practice of building the country through thrift and hard work, and oppose extravagance and waste. We should continue to carry out in-depth education on the legal system among all citizens so as to heighten the legal sense in all segments of society. Leading cadres at all levels should take the initiative in studying and abiding by the law, strictly enforce the law, and safeguard the dignity of the law. Governments at all levels must learn to manage economic and social affairs through legal means and exercise the reins of governance according to law. Acting in accordance with the law, we should resolutely fight against various criminal activities that seriously jeopardize people's lives and property and hurt modernization, and earnestly exercise comprehensive management over public security. We should maintain and improve the system of autonomy for minority regions, safeguard unity among various nationalities and national unity, and promote common prosperity among various nationalities. We should heighten the national defense awareness of all people and intensify efforts to modernize national defense.

The session urged: We should unwaveringly uphold the principle of carrying out two tasks simultaneously and paying equal attention to both, and strengthen socialist spiritual civilization. We should arm people across the country with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and strive to nurture a new type of citizen with lofty ideals, moral integrity, better education, and a strong sense of discipline. We should devote great efforts to developing science and technology, education, cultural services, health care, and physical culture; promote the close integration of science and technology with the economy; and do a good job of educational reform and development. We should firmly implement basic national policies on family planning and environmental protection, and exploit and utilize natural resources in a rational way.

The session pointed out: We should continue to firmly implement the principles of "peaceful reunification and one country, two systems" while actively advancing the great cause of reunifying the motherland. To ensure the smooth change of governments and smooth transition in Hong Kong and Macao, we should lose no time in making all kinds of preparations for our country's resumption of the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong and Macao on the basis of the "Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China," the "Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China," and relevant decisions by the NPC and its Standing Committee. Sino-Portuguese cooperation on the Macao issue has proceeded smoothly. The responsibility for the termination of talks between representatives of the Chinese and British Governments on Hong Kong's 1994/95 electoral arrangements rests entirely with the British side. The Preliminary Working Committee of the Preparatory Committee of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region [SAR] should extensively unify Hong Kong compatriots and make all kinds of preparations for establishing the Hong Kong SAR and the first government and legislative body there in accordance with the "Decision of the National People's Congress on the Method for Forming the First Government and Legislative Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region." The Chinese Government and people are determined and able to resume the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong on schedule and to maintain Hong Kong's long-term stability and prosperity. We uphold the principle of one China in solving differences between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait through increased contacts and consultation. Realizing the peaceful reunification of the motherland is the common aspiration of all Chinese people, and any attempt at or action of splitting the motherland is useless. We pin our hopes on the Taiwan authorities, especially the Taiwanese people. We hope the Taiwan side will place national interests above everything else and work with us toward developing cross-strait relations and promoting the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

The session pointed out: We should steadfastly carry forward the independent foreign policy of peace, resolutely oppose all forms of hegemonism and power politics, and maintain and develop friendly relations and cooperation with other countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. China attaches importance to human rights and is willing to attend discussions on the human rights issue held by the international community on an equal footing. However, it will never allow any individual to interfere in its internal affairs under any pretext. Along with people in other parts of the world, the Chinese people will continue to contribute to establishing a new international political and economic order that is just and rational, to safeguarding world peace, and to promoting common development.

The session urged people of all nationalities across the country to work in concert, enthusiastically carry out

reform, rely on themselves, carry out arduous pioneering work, and strive for new victory in reform, opening up, and modernization under the CPC's leadership and under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the party's basic line.

#### **NPC Session Adopts Resolution on State Budget**

OW2203234294 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0819 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, 22 Mar (XINHUA)—Resolution of the Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] on the Implementation of the 1993 State Budget and the State Budget for 1994:

Adopted at the Second Session of the Eighth NPC on 22 March 1994:

After examinations and discussions as well as based on the examination report of the NPC Financial and Economic Committee, the Second Session of the Eighth NPC has decided to approve the State Budget for 1994 submitted by the State Council and the "Report on the Implementation of the 1993 State Budget and the Draft State Budget for 1994" presented by Finance Minister Liu Zhongli on behalf of the State Council.

The session consents to various suggestions for fulfilling the 1994 State Budget proposed by the NPC Financial and Economic Committee in its examination report and demands that governments at all levels foster a sense of the overall situation, firmly uphold the solemnity of the state budget, conscientiously enforce laws and regulations on taxation, and strictly abide by financial and economic discipline. In implementing the budget, it is necessary to strengthen the collection and management of taxes; increase revenue by every possible means; control expenditures; cut deficits; and promote sustained, rapid, and healthy economic development.

The session authorizes the NPC Standing Committee to examine and approve the 1993 final state accounts.

#### **NPC Adopts Resolution on Economic, Social Development**

OW2203205394 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0811 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Resolution of the Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] on the Implementation of the 1993 National Economic and Social Development Plan and the 1994 National Economic and Social Development Programs]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Mar (XINHUA)—Resolution on the Implementation of the 1993 National Economic and Social Development Plan and the 1994 National Economic and Social Development Programs adopted by the Second Session of the Eighth NPC on 22 March 1994.



After examinations and discussions, and based on examination report of the NPC Financial and Economic Committee, the Second Session of the Eighth NPC decided to adopt the National Economic and Social Development Plan for 1994 submitted by the State Council, and "Report on the Implementation of the 1993 National Economic and Social Development Plan and Draft of the 1994 National Economic and Social Development Plan" presented by Chen Jinhua, minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, on behalf of the State Council.

While concurring with the various recommendations contained in the examination report of the NPC Financial and Economic Committee on the smooth accomplishment of the 1994 plan, the session demanded that governments at various levels take the entire national economy into consideration in safeguarding the overall state interests; to appropriately handle the relations between reform, development, and stability to forge an organic whole among them in the process of economic development; to be determined in shifting the economic work onto the track of optimizing the economic structure, accelerating technological progress, strengthening operation management, and enhancing economic results; to effectively strengthen the agricultural base to promote overall rural economic development; to show concern for the masses' livelihood; to control the size of fixed asset investment and credit as well as excessive consumption growth; and to firmly check the inflation. Leading cadres at various levels should unify thinking, work hard as one, wage hard struggle, and mobilize and rely on the masses to fully accomplish the 1994 national economic and social development plan.

#### **NPC Announces Decision on Renaming Environmental Committee**

*OW2203201294 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0838 GMT 22 Mar 94*

[Text] Beijing, 22 Mar (XINHUA)—Decision of the National People's Congress [NPC] on Renaming the NPC Environmental Protection Committee the NPC Environmental and Resources Protection Committee

Adopted by the Second Session of the Eighth NPC on 22 March 1994

The Second Session of the Eighth NPC has deliberated a bill on changing the name of the committee submitted by the NPC Environmental Protection Committee on changing the NPC Environmental Protection Committee to the NPC Environmental and Resources Protection Committee, and has decided to rename the NPC Environmental Protection Committee the NPC Environmental and Resources Protection Committee.

#### **NPC Session Adopts Resolution on Court Work Report**

*OW2203200994 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0828 GMT 22 Mar 94*

[Text] Beijing, 22 Mar (XINHUA)—Resolution of the Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress on the Report of the Work of the Supreme People's Court

Adopted at the Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress on 22 March 1994

The Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress approves "Report on the Work of the Supreme People's Court" given by President Ren Jianxin.

#### **NPC Session Adopts Resolution on Procuratorial Work Report**

*OW2203200894 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0827 GMT 22 Mar 94*

[Text] Beijing, 22 Mar (XINHUA)—Resolution of the Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress on the Report of the Work of the Supreme People's Procuratorate

Adopted at the Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress on 22 March 1994

The Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress approves "Report on the Work of the Supreme People's Procuratorate" given by Procurator General Zhang Siquing.

#### **NPC Delegates Present Draft Resolution on Hong Kong Issue**

*HK2303032694 Guangzhou Guangdong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 11 Mar 94*

[Text] Seven Hong Kong deputies in the Guangdong delegation to the National People's Congress have formulated a bill on the Hong Kong issue which is being sponsored by 30 NPC deputies, and submitted to the NPC Standing Committee. The bill focuses on the following points: 1) It is the British side that has terminated the Sino-British talks on political arrangements for 1994 and 1995 elections; 2) China will found the first Hong Kong Special Administration Region government and legislative organization according to the Basic Law and the related decisions by the NPC Standing Committee; 3) The legislative organization set up unilaterally by the British side during the transition period will be terminated after 30 June 1997.



### **NPC Vice Chairman Discusses Role of People's Congresses**

*HK2303041494 Lanzhou Gansu People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Mar 94*

[Text] Yesterday afternoon [21 March], Wang Bingqian, vice chairman of the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee, joined a group discussion by our province's NPC delegation. He pointed out: It is necessary to give full play to the role of people's congresses so that their work will become more active.

After listening to the speeches of Deputies Yan Haiwang, Lu Kejian, Xu Feiqing, (Ni Anmin), (Chen Xiuguo), and (Jin Guosheng), Wang Bingqian said: The people's congress is an organization of the people's power. Our power is granted by the people, and we shoulder an important historical mission. Party committees must lead and support the work of people's congresses. Within the jurisdiction conferred upon them by law, people's congresses must exercise their power boldly, and must carry out legislation and supervision work in an effective manner. The prestige of people's congresses must be established through their own work.

Wang Bingqian stressed: People's congresses must give full play to the role of people's deputies, conduct investigations and studies well, promptly reflect the opinions and aspirations of the masses, and solve popular and difficult problems to which the masses are paying close attention. In the meantime, it is necessary to strengthen education on the legal system, as well as the propaganda work of people's congresses themselves, so that people understand and support this work.

### **NPC Session Resolution on Standing Committee's Work Report**

*OW2303021894 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0822 GMT 22 Mar 94*

["Resolution of the Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress on the Work Report by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress—adopted on 22 March 1994"]

[Text] The Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] has deliberated the work report submitted by Vice Chairman Tian Jiyun on behalf of the NPC Standing Committee. The session holds: According to the requirements set by the First Session of the Eighth NPC, the NPC Standing Committee has conscientiously performed its duties; accelerated legislation, especially economic legislation; improved supervisory mechanisms; and made progress in other fields of endeavor. The report realistically summed up the work done in the past year and set forth major feasible tasks for the coming year. The session has decided to approve this report.

The session points out: Developing socialist democracy and improving the socialist legal system are important components of the cause of building socialism with

Chinese characteristics. To meet the needs of economic development and economic restructuring, it is necessary to actively push forward the development of socialist democracy, uphold and improve the people's congress system, and effectively protect the people's rights to be masters of the country and administer state affairs according to law; to strengthen the socialist legal system and advance and safeguard the development of the socialist market economy and promote all-around social progress with complete sets of laws; and to conduct extensive education in the legal system to enhance people's awareness of the law and to create a favorable environment for the legal system.

The session sets these requirements: The NPC Standing Committee should continue to guide itself with the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the party's basic line, develop socialist democracy and strengthen the socialist legal system as its basic task, and play its role better as the permanent body of the highest organ of state power. It should give first priority to economic legislation, conscientiously implement the "Eighth National People's Congress Plan for Legislation," and pay close attention to building the framework of laws for the socialist market economy. The NPC Standing Committee should strengthen its supervision in law and work, give priority to its supervision and inspection of law enforcement, and resolutely rectify the phenomena that laws are not fully observed or strictly enforced and that lawbreakers are not investigated and prosecuted. It should strengthen its ties with the masses of people, further improve its organizational and work systems, vigorously explore new ways, keep forging ahead, and do all its work well in order to make a due contribution to promoting reform and developing and maintaining stability.

### **NPC Decision Delegating Legislative Power to Xiamen City**

*OW2303012794 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0821 GMT 22 Mar 94*

[Text] Beijing, 22 Mar (XINHUA)—Decision of the National People's Congress on Empowering the Xiamen City People's Congress, its Standing Committee, and the Xiamen City People's Government to Separately Formulate Regulations and Provisions for Implementation in the Xiamen Special Economic Zone, adopted by the Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] on 22 March 1994:

After examining a proposal on empowering the Xiamen City People's Congress, its Standing Committee, and the Xiamen City People's Government to separately formulate regulations and provisions, submitted by Yuan Qitong and 35 other NPC deputies from Fujian Province to the First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress, the Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress has decided to empower the Xiamen City People's Congress and its Standing Committee to formulate, in conformity with the PRC Constitution and

the basic principles of laws and regulations and according to the specific situation and actual needs of the Xiamen Special Economic Zone, local regulations for implementation in the Xiamen Special Economic Zone. The local regulations shall be submitted to the National People's Congress Standing Committee, the State Council, and the Fujian Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee for the record. The Xiamen City People's Government is hereby authorized to formulate local provisions for implementation in the Xiamen Special Economic Zone.

#### **New NPC Member Nie Li Views Role of Women in China**

*HK2303075094 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0705 GMT 21 Mar 94*

[Interview with Lieutenant General Nie Li, newly elected NPC Standing Committee member and All-China Women's Federation vice president, by reporters Zhang Mingxin (1728 2494 2450) and Zhang Rongzhou (1728 2837 3166) in Beijing on 21 March]

[Text] Beijing, 21 March (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Lieutenant General Nie Li was elected to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress today.

Long wishing to interview this general who has the highest military rank among all women of the country, we were overjoyed when we had a chance encounter with her at the Jingxi Hotel, where the NPC deputies are residing.

Nie Li was sent to study in Leningrad in her early years and specialized in automatic control. Since her return to the country, she has long been engaged in the scientific and technological national defense industry. Beginning in 1982, she worked as the vice chairman of the Science and Technology Commission and the vice minister of the Commission of Science, Technology, and Industry for National Defense. Although she was relieved of her office last September, she is, as a Standing Committee member of the China Association for Science and Technology, still concerned with the country's scientific and technological development.

As General Nie is currently the vice chairman of the All-China Women's Federation, our interview naturally focused on "women." As soon as we took our seats, she started to talk enthusiastically about the Fourth International Women's Conference, which is scheduled to be held in Beijing next year. She said:

"Premier Li Peng said in his government work report: 'The Fourth International Women's Conference is scheduled to open in Beijing in 1995, and the Chinese Government and people are now preparing for it.' This is the first time an Asian country and region has hosted the International Women's Conference. The previous three sessions were respectively held in Latin American, European, and African countries. We Chinese women can

undoubtedly take pride in the United Nations' designation of Beijing to host this session of the Women's Conference."

General Nie had deeper thoughts. She continued: "This conference is the biggest international event ever hosted by China. It is estimated that over 30,000 guests will come to Beijing to attend this grand event. The theme of this conference is equality, development, and peace. Just as hosting the Olympics is not merely a matter of the sports circles, the significance of hosting the International Women's Conference goes well beyond the progressive women's movement. China's hosting of this century's last session of the International Women's Conference is a good opportunity for us to display to the world both the glamour of Chinese women and China's accomplishments in reform and opening up. We must firmly seize this favorable opportunity."

Nie Li briefed us: Apparent improvements have been registered over recent years in the employment, education, and social status of the Chinese women. The contingent of female cadres and female scientific research personnel is expanding. There are more and more female academicians, female professors, and female PhD holders (among whom 26 are female academicians, over 1,300 doctoral candidates, and over 174,000 senior professionals in various fields). Most provinces, prefectures, and counties have female leading cadres, while those provinces without provincial-level female cadres are being engaged in considering and selecting some. The number of female generals has also risen from five to 12.

We said: "You are the only female Lieutenant General in the Chinese Army." She replied with a smile: "With the enhancement of the qualities of the Chinese women, I believe there will be more female generals in the future."

Although she is primarily engaged in the work of the All-China Women's Federation, General Nie still follows the development of the scientific and technological cause with close interest. She attended and acted as vice chairman of the Appraisal Committee for the 1993 National Award-Confering Ceremony on Scientific and Technological Progresses, which was held in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing last weekend.

As we shook hands at parting, General Nie continued to chat about women's issues. She said excitedly that the year 1995 is the 50th founding anniversary of the United Nations and the 20th anniversary of the International Year of Women initiated by the United Nations. The International Women's Conference, which is to be held in the same year, will be China's contribution to the United Nations.



**New NPC Standing Committee Member Tsang Hin-chi Interviewed**

HK2303063994 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in Chinese 0730 GMT 21 March 94

[By staff reporter Gan Zhebin (3927 0772 2430): "New Starting Point for the 'Tie King'—Interviewing Tsang Hin-chi, Newly Elected Member of the Standing Committee of the National People Congress and Chairman of the 'Goldlion' Board of Directors"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 March (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Tsang Hin-chi, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Hong Kong Goldlion Group Company Ltd, who was elected member of the National People Congress [NPC] Standing Committee today, would never forget the first conversation he had with his fellow-villager from Meixian County Ye Jianying, former Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee when the NPC adopted its first law after the drive of reform and opening up to the outside world was launched. At that time, he said that if China strengthened legislation work from then on, she would surely become a country with a sound legal system within 50 years. Ye Jianying nodded knowingly.

When he was elected member of the NPC Standing Committee, China's supreme legislative body, today, he deeply felt that he was shouldering heavy responsibilities. Unlike some other Hong Kong magnates, Tsang Hin-chi graduated from Zhongshan University's Biological Department in 1961 and went abroad to seek his fortune after working in the Biological Chemistry Laboratory of the Guangdong Academy of Sciences for two years. This enabled him to have a better understanding of mainland politics and economics and China's national condition. He said: In the past China was deeply influenced by the Soviet planned economic model. Since the drive of reform and opening up began, it has gradually freed itself from this influence. China, which is establishing a socialist market economic structure, is developing and forging ahead. This has been recognized by the world community. Of course, China has shortcomings. For example, the fact that there is corruption among some officials should not be denied. The problem is how we should approach these shortcomings. An individual or a family inevitably has one inadequacy or another. Ours is a big country. While making achievements, it still suffers some unsatisfactory phenomena. This is quite normal, and, moreover, the government is working to develop strong points and correct shortcomings.

To many people, the name of Tsang Hin-chi is synonymous with the title of "Tie King." In fact, the social activities in which he gets involved are so numerous that they far exceed all expectations. In addition to national deputy to the Seventh and Eighth NPC, he is vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, member of the Preliminary Work Committee of the Preparatory Committee of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Hong Kong Affairs

adviser, vice president of the Hong Kong Chinese Chamber of Commerce, professor of Beijing University's Business Administration College, vice chairman of Jinan University's Board of Directors, and vice chairman of Jianying University's Board of Directors. His current election as a Standing Committee member of the NPC serves as a new starting point in the journey of his career and life.

Regarding the new role as a mission, Tsang Hin-chi told reporters that the Standing Committee has done a great deal of work on legislation. He noted that the legal system is being gradually instituted and improved, and instituting a legal system from scratch and proceeding from legal construction to legal improvement is a relatively long process. This has also been the case with some Western countries.

As the only NPC Standing Committee member from the Hong Kong region, Tsang Hin-chi is faced with the complex reality of Hong Kong being in the last three years of its transition and the historical trend of the Chinese recovery of sovereignty over Hong Kong. One may well say that the matter is complicated and the burden is heavy.

**Nie Rongzhen's Daughter, Businessman on Standing Committee**

HK2303010594 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in Chinese 0727 GMT 21 Mar 94

[By reporter Chen Jian (7115 1696): "Nie Li and Tsang Hin-chi Elected to NPC Standing Committee Through By-Election"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Lieutenant General Nie Li and Hong Kong businessman Tsang Hin-chi were elected to the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee in a by-election today.

Hence, the standing working body of the supreme organ of state power in China has co-opted the woman with the highest military rank in China and the only member from Hong Kong.

The fourth plenary session of the Second Session of the Eighth NPC was held here this morning. A total of 2,728 deputies attended the plenum and made these two selections.

According to the stipulations of the Law on NPC Organization, when the NPC is not in session, the standing committee takes the place of the NPC in discharging the legislative and supervisory duties granted by the Constitution. The standing committee should be composed of 155 members, including a chairman, 19 vice chairmen, a secretary, and 134 standing committee members.

Over the past year, Vice Chairman Gan Ku, and Standing Committee Members Yang Lieyu and Pu Jie passed away; Yang Yanyin was appointed vice minister



of the Ministry of Civil Affairs, and so resigned from standing committee membership. Therefore, there were four vacancies.

Nie Li is the daughter of Nie Rongzhen, one of the late 10 marshals. She is vice president of the All-China Women's Federation.

When she was 25, she went to the Soviet Union to study automation control. She worked arduously for the development of China's military industry for 33 years. Last September, she retired from the important post of standing committee member of the CPC Commission of Science, Technology, and Industry for National Defense.

Lieutenant General Nie Li, 63, has been a deputy to the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth NPC's.

Tsang Hin-chi, who comes from the Hong Kong business circles, is quite well-known among the people in China because whenever we go to any large shopping mall in China, we can always find a special counter exhibiting products of the "Gold Lion" series. In the previous decade, this tycoon, who is well-known for his "Gold Lion" business, donated hundreds of millions of Hong Kong dollars to educational, cultural, sports, and social welfare undertakings in China.

One after another, senior Chinese leaders and concurrent NPC deputies Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, Qiao Shi, Li Ruihuan, Zhu Rongji, Liu Huaqing, Hu Jintao, and Rong Yiren deposited pink-colored ballots in the ballot boxes in the Great Hall of the People today.

This reporter saw that there were a total of 22 ballot boxes and 32 balloting scrutineers in various places in the hall.

The votes, which are approximately twenty-four mo in size, were printed in the characters of eight nationality languages: the Han, Mongolian, Tibetan, Uygur, Kazakstan, Korean, Yi, and Zhuang nationalities.

After winning the by-election, Tsang Hin-chi expressed his thanks for the NPC deputies' trust in him. He said that as a standing committee member, he would represent the interests of the people of Hong Kong to exercise various powers granted by the Constitution in accordance with the law.

Tian Jiyun, executive chairman of the plenum, presided over the election session today, which lasted about one hour and 40 minutes.

#### **Delegates View New Budget Law; 337 Vote Against**

*HK2303063094 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 23 Mar 94 p 12*

[By John Kohut in Beijing]

[Text] The NPC wound up yesterday by passing a new budget law and a law giving Xiamen legislative power,

but a surprising number of delegates voted against or abstained on both pieces of legislation.

More than a fifth of the 2,721 delegates voted against or abstained on the new budget law which outlaws deficits at all levels of government. Though no deputies spoke openly about the opposition, analysts said it appeared to represent provincial displeasure at having to reign in finances.

The final vote was 2,110 for, 337 against, and 225 abstentions. Forty-nine deputies failed to press the buttons which tally results electronically.

The budget law will enable central and local governments to raise funds through domestic and foreign loans, but in doing so some economically more backward areas will be at a disadvantage. As a result of yesterday's voting, Xiamen, one of the country's five special economic zones, has been empowered to enact its own laws and regulations, giving the southeastern coastal city the same legislative powers enjoyed by provincial people's congresses.

The law is aimed at facilitating the economic opening up of Xiamen. While 2,307 delegates voted for it, 251 representing nearly 10 per cent of the total voted against, 144 abstained and 19 did not vote. Premier Li Peng's government Work Report, which called for a growth rate of nine per cent this year and an inflation rate of no more than 10 per cent, was overwhelmingly approved with 2,655 for, 23 against, 25 abstentions and 18 people failing to vote.

The Budget, which sees a record deficit of almost 67 billion yuan (HK\$59.49 billion) [Hong Kong dollars], was passed with 2,403 in favour, 178 against and 129 abstentions. "There's an imbalance of development, so the current Budget may be beneficial to the eastern area and the western area will be affected adversely," said Liu Ronghui, a deputy from Shaanxi province, explaining why there were some negative votes.

The Plan for Economic and Social Development which calls for a cooling down of investment, was approved by 2,584 deputies.

Opposition to the Supreme Court and Supreme Procuratorate reports was significant, with total votes against and abstentions being 335 and 464 respectively. "Some people may have some opinions about the state of social security," Mr Liu said.

#### **NPC Deputies Comment on Education Reform**

*OW2203223394 Beijing Central People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Mar 94*

[Report on interviews with NPC deputies and CPPCC members by correspondents Wen Baowei and Ma Lin in Beijing; date not given—from the "Special Program on NPC-CPPCC Sessions"]

[Text] Listeners, New China has made brilliant achievements in education since its establishment more than 40 years ago. Particularly in the last 15 years since China's reform and opening up, as educational reform unfolds gradually, all types of educational undertakings at different levels have developed rapidly. Primary education has become virtually universal in over 90 percent of the country's populated areas. Today, nine-year compulsory education is being implemented step by step in a well-planned way.

China's vocational education has also developed rapidly in the past few years. Total enrollment in vocational schools at the senior middle school level has exceeded that at regular senior middle schools. The unitary nature of China's secondary educational structure has also undergone major changes.

China's higher education has also developed at an accelerated pace. According to statistics, the number of post-graduate students reached 110,000 last year. The number of regular and special program students at regular colleges totaled more than 2.5 million, while the number of regular and special program students at adult schools of higher learning reached 1.9 million. Both numbers were the highest in history. A comprehensive higher education system incorporating essentially all kinds of disciplines at different levels has basically taken shape.

China's legislative work has also made heartening progress. It has promulgated, one after another, a law of compulsory education, a law on teaching, and many other laws. In addition, it has also promulgated regulations and decrees related to policy implementation. Thus, China has gradually entered the path of managing education according to the law.

China's education has truly brought forth noticeable achievements. However, it should also be recognized that China, a fairly poor and large country, faces numerous problems and difficulties on its way to making its education successful. The tasks are also enormous.

Despite the many problems facing China's education, there is still a way to make it successful. Exactly as Premier Li Peng said in his report on government work, we must acquire a long-term perspective and a sense of urgency toward education and give strategic consideration to developing education on a priority basis. We must recognize the importance of education from the perspective of modernizing our country. Particularly, we must promote education in a concrete way.

During the National People's Congress [NPC] and Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] sessions, deputies and CPPCC members gave their very useful views and made good suggestions on reforming and developing China's education. In an interview with station reporter Wen Baowei, Zhang Tianbao, CPPCC member and vice minister of the State Education Commission, talked about major problems in China's education today.

[Begin recording] [Zhang] I think one of the problems is that the pace of reform on China's education front cannot keep up with the general situation of China's reform to establish a socialist market economy. This is a fairly serious problem. The second problem concerns practical issues. There are three major issues here. One is the lack of investment in education. This is a fairly difficult problem to tackle. We hope to resolve it gradually. Teachers' pay and benefits will improve considerably in the wake of ongoing wage reform. However, their pay and benefits, especially the pay and benefits of primary and middle school teachers, cannot be expected to reach the standards set in the Teachers' Law before our economy develops. The third issue concerns teachers' housing, mainly urban teachers' housing. The situation of teachers' housing in rural areas is a little bit better. They do not need much investment from the state, as they have their own houses. In urban areas, although there has been great improvement in recent years, teachers' housing is still a major problem.

[Wen] Specifically, what important tasks does the State Education Commission plan to accomplish in 1994?

[Zhang] The State Education Commission's central task is to further implement China's Education Reform and Development Program and the Teachers' Law. It will focus on achieving two goals for all types of education at all levels: basically making nine-year compulsory education universal and basically eradicating illiteracy among young and middle-aged people. These two goals will be at the heart of our work. As far as reform is concerned, the focus is on the structural reform of our higher education, including reform of the management structure, the enrollment system, the employment system for college graduates, the ideology for education, the contents of teaching, and the establishment of special fields of study. The main emphasis of our reform is to make education serve the needs of society under the conditions of a socialist market economy. [end recording]

[Wen] (Chen Yiliang), NPC deputy and assistant principal of the Fuzhou First Middle School, said:

[Begin recording] [(Chen)] The Teachers' Law was promulgated last year, and took effect on 1 January 1994. The broad masses of teachers place great hopes on the implementation of the law. The Fujian delegation was the first to bring forward a motion on a law for teaching. I was the one who made the motion at that time. Everyone hopes that the Teachers' Law can be truly implemented, that more discussions will be held on education during the current NPC session, and that the present government will be able to adopt some practical and effective measures, to speed up the pace of educational reform, to conscientiously increase input into education, to give full play to the role of teachers, to improve pay and work conditions for teachers, and to bring about a good social climate of showing respect for teachers and attaching importance to education. This is also a focal point of current problems existing in our education. [end recording]



[Wen] As a socialist market economy develops in depth, China badly needs a large number of laborers to be engaged in operation and services in the forefront of production, in addition to various professional technicians. All these personnel should undergo strict vocational training to meet the qualifications of different trades and professions. What is the present situation of vocational education in China? Station correspondent (Zhang Xiangyuan) interviewed Comrade Wang Mingda, member of the CPPCC National Committee and vice minister of the State Education Commission on the issue. He said:

[Begin recording] [Wang] After China implemented reform and opened its doors to the outside world, a very important aspect of China's educational reform was to reform secondary school education and to vigorously develop vocational and technical education. In 1980, the number of students enrolled by vocational senior middle schools accounted for only 11.49 percent of the total number of students enrolled by all senior middle schools; the ratio reached 57.95 percent in 1993. Thus, we have fulfilled the ratio of 1:1 between the number of students enrolled by vocational senior middle schools and the number of students enrolled by ordinary senior middle schools proposed by the CPC Central Committee in its resolution on reform of the education system adopted in 1985. [end recording]

[Ma Lin] In fact, China conducted vocational education as early as 1917. Vocational education was conducted at the Zhonghua Jiaoyu She [China Vocational Education Society], initiated by such famous educators as Cai Yuanpei and Liang Qichao. In view of the fact that education was seriously divorced from social life at that time, they said one of the purposes of running the society was to provide job opportunities for the unemployed and to make the employed work in contentment. Today, the Zhonghua Jiaoyu She has expanded to a nationwide organization for vocational education. It has set up 50 schools offering vocational education. Among them are three vocational universities that boast more than 30,000 undergraduates in all.

[Wen] Member Wang Mingda said the objective of China's development of vocational education at secondary schools is to make the number of students attending vocational schools account for approximately 60 percent of the total number of secondary school undergraduates by the end of the century.

[Begin recording] [Wang] To achieve the objective, we must further increase the number of students and, above all, improve the quality of vocational education. [end recording]

[Ma Lin] At last, Member Wang Mingda said: The comparatively conspicuous problems existing in current vocational education include finding the means to enhance the level of teaching and management, a shortage of funds, and a need to build more vocational education centers. It is necessary to bring vocational and

technical education into line with a legal system through legislation. A law on vocational and technical education has been incorporated into the NPC Standing Committee's plan for legislation in the next five years.

[Wen] Qu Qinyue, NPC deputy, president of the Nanjing University, and academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, expressed his views on the guiding ideology for running a school at colleges and universities in the course of reform and opening up. He said:

[Begin recording] [Qu] I think it is necessary for universities to grasp two links at the same time. They must attach equal importance to enhancing academic levels and, at the same time, making concrete and important contributions to national economic construction and social development. These two links apply to the guiding ideology for running a school. Now, I think, it seems that two tendencies exist in universities in the course of reform. One tendency attaches more importance to the academic level of universities to the neglect of making very good contributions to the nation's economic and social development. In particular, the universities have run their schools in a way that closes their doors, instead of opening their doors, to the public amid the implementation of reform in the past few years. Therefore, they took into consideration their academic level only and did not take into consideration social needs. After the implementation of reform, due to difficulties related to policies, confusion over education policy recently encouraged universities to move to the other side of the two links of running a school, namely, divorcing themselves from society. They attached undue importance to maintaining [words indistinct] to the neglect of enhancing the level of a university, which is the most important task. [end recording]

[Ma Lin] Listeners and friends, accelerating the development of education in regions inhabited by minority nationalities has a direct bearing on the regions' economic development. Therefore, it is an even more urgent task. When (Qiang Erba Douji Ouzhou), member of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee and vice chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Education Commission, spoke of the relationship between economic development and education, he said:

[Begin recording, (Qiang), in Tibetan fading into Ma Lin translation into Mandarin] Tibet is economically backward. Believing that development is sufficient as long as enough food is provided for the people, Tibet set the economy against education for a certain period of time in the past. The focus of our work shifted to the central task of economic construction after the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. We must promote the development of science and technology before we can promote economic development. Education is the foundation. While endeavoring to promote economic development, we incorporated education into our plan. Tibet has enjoyed a very rapid development of education in recent years. Last year, the autonomous regional party committee and the autonomous regional



government specially held the fourth education work conference, and drew up a magnificent plan. It aims at increasing the percentage of children of school age attending schools from the current 63 percent to over 80 percent by the year 2000. In addition, the work conference also mapped out two plans. They required that every county have a middle school and every township a primary school run by herdsmen. According to the plans, Tibet only has to base itself on areas inside its territory in its efforts to educate trained personnel; meanwhile, continued efforts will be made to successfully run classes in the hinterland for children of Tibetan nationality. At present, there are 11,000 plus Tibetan students studying in the hinterland. [end recording]

### **XINHUA Interviews Huang Ju, Other NPC Deputies**

*OW2303102494 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1545 GMT 22 Mar 94*

[By XINHUA reporters Pu Liye (5543 4539 2814) and Wang Haizheng (3769 3189 1767)]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Mar (XINHUA)—The Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] ended in Beijing today.

During the 13-day session, deputies from various parts of the country spoke freely in discussing state affairs, they offered advice and made suggestions on reform, and they exercised their sacred rights. When the deputies left the Great Hall of the People, what were they thinking about? These reporters interviewed more than 10 deputies at the hall's eastern exit.

### **"Realism Is the Biggest Characteristic of This Session; We Will Take the Realistic Spirit to Our Work"**

Shanghai Mayor Huang Ju told these reporters: This NPC session was a success, and deputies fully expressed their views while discussing state affairs. Their abilities in participating in and discussing government affairs were greatly improved. I feel the biggest characteristic of this session was realism. When we return to our posts, we will take this realistic spirit to our work. Shanghai is small in area. We must take a conscientious and realistic approach and try in every possible way to improve our efficiency. Pudong should complete its basic development tasks two years ahead of schedule and then continue to accelerate its development in a down-to-earth manner. We should build more new- and high-technology projects in Pudong.

What will Guangdong, as the country's comprehensive experimental area in reform and opening up, do next? Deputy Zhu Senlin, governor of Guangdong Province, said: We are fully confident of the future. At the same time, we also clearly see contradictions and problems ahead, and we should keep a clear head and foster a sense of being prepared for hardships. Upon return to Guangdong, we will carefully organize people to implement reform measures on the one hand and vigorously arouse

and encourage the masses to undertake construction with one heart and one mind on the other. We will work hard in a down-to-earth way and strive to basically build the framework of the socialist market economic structure in five years.

### **"Opportunity Shows No Favoritism to Anyone, and the Key Is To Seize It"**

Liaoning Governor Yue Qifeng said: Liaoning is the oldest industrial base built by the state during the planned economy period, and it is also the last to get off the orbit of planned economy. Reforms are being carried out across the country in an all-round way this year, and market forces are playing an increasingly important role. This has created a golden opportunity for Liaoning. Liaoning people should firmly seize this opportunity and vigorously start undertakings. We should adapt ourselves as soon as possible to the needs of the socialist market economy in concept, management, and operation. While reforming or transforming large and medium state-owned enterprises, we should accelerate the development of new- and high-technology industries; village and town enterprises; individual and private enterprises; neighborhood collective enterprises; tertiary industries; and high-yield, high-efficiency, and high-quality agriculture and strive to revitalize Liaoning as an industrial base.

Qinghai Governor Tian Chengping from the vast northwest of the country said: This NPC session paid close attention to economic development in the central west of the country. This year, the state will implement a plan for helping people free themselves from poverty. Society is concerned about and supports our less developed areas. More importantly, the market economy has provided us with favorable conditions for "exploiting our natural resources, freeing ourselves from poverty, and becoming prosperous." It can be said that we in the central west of the country have even a greater opportunity for development. The key to seizing this opportunity lies in our acting according to reality, deepening reform, and working hard to start enterprises, in addition to assistance from the state.

### **"Good Policies and Measures Should Be Implemented to the Letter"**

Deputy Li Yuxiang, of the Yi nationality from Sichuan, said: Before liberation, I begged for food when I was seven years old. I have been excited by attending the NPC session in Beijing as a deputy. Both the general secretary and premier stressed agriculture. This is very good for us farmers. I hope that the state will substantially increase investment in agriculture. After I return to Sichuan, I will mobilize people to carry out capital construction on farmland. Our village will build three ponds to store water this year. Meanwhile, we will plant trees in a big way for the purpose of water and soil conservation. As a NPC deputy, I must accomplish something.

Deputy Feng Jie, Zhangjiapu village committee director of Wangjiadian Township in Huangzhou city, Hubei Province, said: I felt warmed while attending the 13-day NPC session. The central authorities said every possible effort would be made to increase farmers' incomes this year, which really warmed our hearts. The price scissors between industrial and agricultural products have become bigger and bigger these years. If this goes on, who still wants to do farming. Then, how can rice sacks be filled? This time, the state decided to readjust the prices of grain, chemical fertilizers, diesel oil for agricultural use, and pesticides, which is good news to us. I just hope that the government will implement its agricultural policy to the letter.

### **Chi Haotian, Others Discuss Issues With NPC Deputies**

*OW2303052294 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1530 GMT 22 Mar 94*

[Text] Beijing, 22 Mar (XINHUA)—The party and the government are always concerned about the economic and social development in the ethnic minority regions in our country. During the Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC], the comrades in charge of various ministries and commissions under the State Council have successively held discussions with deputies from Tibet, Xinjiang, the Inner Mongolia, Guangxi and Ningxia Autonomous Regions; seriously listened to their comments and suggestions; and discussed with them how to accelerate development in the ethnic minority regions.

Several State Council officials have separately visited the Tibet delegation and sought the deputies' opinions. They included Chi Haotian, state councillor and minister of national defense; Wu Yi, minister of foreign trade and economic cooperation; Liu Bin, vice minister of the State Education Commission; and Song Defu, minister of personnel. During the discussion, Chi Haotian briefed the deputies on the situation of unity among nationalities, the army-people unity, and efforts to strengthen border defense, and discussed other questions which are of interest to the deputies. Wu Yi pledged to support Tibet's foreign trade and economic cooperation and to help Tibet overcome difficulties in work. Liu Bin and Song Defu answered the deputies' questions regarding compulsory education, educational institutions, and teachers' wages, and put forward solutions to some problems. The deputies said: The visits to the Tibet delegation by the department heads of the State Council show the attention and support given by the Party Central Committee and the State Council to the work of Tibet. The departments concerned under the State Council have been very considerate of Tibet in many things. For instance, Tibet recently submitted to the State Education Commission an educational plan which overlooked vocational education expenditures, the State Education Commission on its own initiative added the vocational education funding in its educational appropriation.

Those who successively visited the Xinjiang delegation included Ismail Amat, state councillor and minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; Han Zhubin, minister of railways; and Xiang Huaicheng, vice minister of finance. The deputies of various nationalities fully affirmed the achievements made by the railroads in recent years in transport and railroad construction and put forward suggestions on acceleration of railroad construction and the promotion of economic development in Xinjiang. Han Zhubin pledged to support Xinjiang's economic development by accelerating railroad construction there, and particularly by ensuring the transport of cotton, chemical fertilizer, and other capital goods.

Yang Changji, executive vice minister of the State Economic and Trade Commission, and others have visited the Inner Mongolia delegation to seek the deputies' opinions. They answered the deputies' questions regarding the change of operational mechanisms at large and medium state-owned enterprises, debt chains, and reform of the foreign trade system. Three deputies from the Inner Mongolia delegation who asked some questions in their letters to Minister of Personnel Song Defu will receive detailed answers from him soon. The comrades in charge of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate answered Inner Mongolian deputies' questions on public order, anticorruption measures, and the strengthening of the public security and judicial forces.

The comrades in charge of the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Finance, the State Education Commission, the People's Bank of China, the Ministry of Public Security, the Supreme People's Court, and the Supreme People's Procuratorate attended the small group discussions of the Guangxi delegation. They listened to the deputies' views and suggestions on the education, finance, taxation, and comprehensive efforts to improve public order in ethnic minority regions.

When Ningxia deputies were examining and discussing the government work report and the reports on national plans and finance, they were joined successively by Minister of Justice Xiao Yang, Vice Minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission Tudao Doje, and Vice Minister of the State Planning Commission Luo Zhiling. The deputies pointed out that since 1982 great achievements have been made in the special help-the-poor project in Gansu's Dingxi, Hexi corridor, and Ningxia's Xihaigu region. In Ningxia's Guyuan Prefecture, the basic needs of 80 percent of the population in food and clothing have been met. However, 240,000 people there remain in poverty and difficulty. The deputies suggested that the state improve infrastructure, such as transport and energy sources, and solve the people's food and clothing problems in a planned way in ethnic minority regions, and that state organs provide support relevant to their functions to poor regions. Xiao Yang, Tudao Doje, and Luo Zhiling pledged to convey the deputies' views to the relevant State Council departments, carry out the help-the-poor plan effectively, and help narrow the gap



between the ethnic minority regions in western China and the country's eastern part.

### **Chen Junsheng Holds Discussion With Guizhou Delegation**

*HK2303081194 Guiyang Guizhou People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Mar 94*

[Text] Yesterday [15 March] State Councillor Chen Junsheng held discussion meeting with the Guizhou delegation to the Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] on the subject of supporting the impoverished.

Guizhou Governor Chen Sineng briefed him on the conditions and realities in supporting the impoverished in Guizhou. Deputy Wang Kunsheng spoke on Qianxinan Prefecture's work to support the impoverished. Meng Sufen, vice chairwoman of the seventh provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, also attended the meeting and gave a briefing on the impoverished conditions of the Mashan area, the most impoverished mountainous area in Guizhou.

After listening carefully to the briefings, Chen Junsheng said: The state all along has regarded Guizhou as a key in the work to support the impoverished, and it will remain so. Guizhou has made great progress in supporting the impoverished over the past few years. If soil improvement were to be pursued on half a million mu each year, great changes certainly would take place. Chen Junsheng said: There are still 129 townships isolated from the province's highway network, and this issue must be resolved as quickly as possible. It is hoped that Guizhou will exert efforts, from the top to to grass roots, to become well-off as early as possible.

Yang Zhong, deputy head of the leading group and director of the Office for the Economic Development of Impoverished Areas, also attended the meeting.

### **Guangdong Secretary Discusses Economic Development**

*HK2303082494 Guangzhou Guangdong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 11 Mar 94*

[Text] At this afternoon's panel discussion of the Guangdong delegation to the Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC], Xie Fei—NPC deputy, CPC Central Committee member, and Guangdong party committee secretary—stated that in his government report, Premier Li Peng said that the necessity to seize the opportunity, deepen reform, expand opening up, promote development, and maintain stability [zhua zhu ji yu shen hua gai ge kuo da kai fang wei chi wen ding] is the overall situation in the work of the entire party and country, and that we should show concern for and subject ourselves to this overall situation, and embody it in our work. Focusing on Guangdong's actual

conditions, Xie Fei set out four principles for Guangdong's work from now on. First, it is necessary to seize the opportunity and deepen reform. Regarding the series of reforms set out by the central authorities this year in such domains as finance, taxation, banking, foreign trade, and enterprises, we must work hard to do a good job in their implementation, and must build the socialist market economy mechanism step by step. Second, it is necessary to seize the chance to expand opening up and to promote reform with opening up and development, while relying on Guangdong's advantages to raise the level and expand the scope of opening up. Third, it is necessary to seize the opportunity to develop the economy, exert efforts to develop new hi-technology industry, and three-high agriculture, and also to improve the managerial level and economic returns. It is particularly imperative to maintain agricultural stability and development, and to place it in a conspicuous and important position. Fourth, it is necessary to augment unity, and to maintain stability and sobriety, while promptly eradicating factors of instability so as to ensure the smooth progress of reform, opening up, and economic development.

### **Fujian Leader in Discussion of Government Work Report**

*HK2303070194 Fuzhou Fujian People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Mar 94*

[Text] The Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] was solemnly inaugurated in Beijing's Great Hall of the People yesterday morning [10 March], becoming the focus of world attention.

At its Beijing residence yesterday afternoon, the Fujian NPC delegation held a conscientious discussion of Premier Li Peng's government work report. It was chaired by Fujian NPC delegation leader Yuan Qitong. The Fujian deputies to the NPC session spoke one after another in the discussion.

Jia Qinglin, secretary of the provincial party committee and governor, delivered a key-note speech in which he stated: The key to implementing the central principles by taking into account and showing concern for overall national interests lies in cultivating a new train of thought; learning and mastering dialectics; as well as emancipating our minds and seeking truth from facts in a down-to-earth manner. Reform, development, and stability—Jia noted—are interrelated with and are complementary to each other. In seeking development, we should take actual local conditions into consideration. In furthering reform, we should make every possible effort to solve various contradictions. In addition, we should firmly grasp the two aspects—reform and stability—simultaneously.

Jia Qinglin further expounded on this issue in light of the realities in Fujian, saying: Since last year, Fujian has enjoyed sound and rapid national economic growth, but also has undertaken more arduous reform tasks. In his government work report, Premier Li Peng emphatically



called for rapidly building a socialist market economy structure, this being an issue of great significance to deepening reform, promoting development, and maintaining stability. In the years to come, we should always place reform high on the agenda and resolutely adhere to the following train of thought in the course of reform: Orienting production to market demands; conducting comprehensive reform experiments in a down-to-earth manner; learning and mastering international practices; integrating the domestic and international markets; and making the domestic and international markets complement each other.

Jia Qinglin stressed: By grasping opportunities, we mean grasping opportunities for reform. By promoting development, we mean making reform promote development. By maintaining stability, we mean seizing appropriate opportunities for reform and deepening reform in an appropriate way. Practice already has borne out that deepening reform and building a socialist market economy structure are the only way out for Fujian. It is both necessary and possible for Fujian to move ahead earlier than others with respect to building a new socialist market economy structure. This year, we are going to embark on a series of pioneeringly deep-going reforms on an unprecedentedly large scale. Thus leaders at all levels across the province should make redoubled efforts to deepen reform, promote development, maintain social stability, and rapidly build a socialist market economy structure.

Huang Changxi, vice chairman of the NPC's Overseas Chinese Affairs Committee and vice chairman of the Fujian Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Xiamen Deputy Mayor Hong Yongshi; Fujian Mayor Jin Nengchou; Xiamen University Professor Wang Qiaoru; and others; also spoke one after the other during the discussion.

#### **Fujian Leader Sees Hong Kong NPC, CPPCC Figures**

*HK2303063594 Fuzhou Fujian People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Mar 94*

[Text] At noon yesterday [11 March] in Beijing's Fujian Provincial Guild, provincial leading members—including Jia Qinglin, You Dexin, He Shaochuan, Yuan Qitong, Huang Changxi, Shi Qingmao—and old comrade Lin Qing cordially met with deputies to the National People's Congress [NPC] and members of National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] from Hong Kong and Macao who are of Fujian origin. The NPC delegates included Huang Biyan, Huang Juntai, Cheng Peng, Xue Fengxuan; the CPPCC members included Xu Simin, Liang Piyun, Zhou Xinru, Shi Xiangpeng, Nai Qinghui, Yang Kunxi, Shi Zhiqing, Liang Xinrong, Chen Yishu, and Shi Ganxiong.

The meeting was bathed in a warm atmosphere. In their talks, the provincial leading members expressed heartfelt thanks to Fujian compatriots at home and abroad for

their concern for and support of Fujian in its various undertakings in construction. They also expressed the hope that these compatriots will continue to show concern and support for the undertakings of reform, opening up and construction in their home towns.

#### **Hainan Governor on Rejecting West's 'Spiritual Garbage'**

*OW2303052894 Beijing Central People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Mar 94*

[“Note” by station reporter Cui Tong: “Do Away With Spiritual Garbage,” from the “Special Program on the Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress and the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference”]

[Text] Ruan Chongwu, National People's Congress [NPC] deputy, secretary of the Hainan Provincial Party Committee, and governor of Hainan, was recently interviewed by a reporter from Taiwan.

The reporter asked: Hainan is considered to be a special area with special power to carry out special projects. Hainan also enjoys greater autonomy than other provinces and regions. Does it mean that, in the foreseeable future, certain expensive sightseeing projects—such as horse racing and dog racing—will be permitted in Hainan?

Ruan Chongwu replied: While we encourage the development of all kinds of recreational activities in Hainan, we firmly forbid three kinds: gambling, prostitution, and drugs.

We can say that this reply is exactly what the ordinary people wanted to say. People in some places have written to [Haikou's] mayor that they want economic growth, not spiritual garbage.

Regrettably, not all leaders see it the same way. Have we not heard the argument that when material civilization has developed, spiritual civilization will naturally follow suit? Some people even say that gambling, prostitution, and the like are no big deal; and that these ideas can bring in foreign capital.

Facts prove that this is an erroneous idea. The development of material civilization will indeed help the development of spiritual civilization because people who are well clothed and fed tend to pay attention to their honor. But there is also the observation that people who are well fed and clothed will tend to be obsessed with carnal pleasure. If we fail to intensify our efforts in building our spiritual civilization, our failure will certainly affect the development of material civilization. As far as attracting foreign capital is concerned, we should do so by counting on our huge markets and good services. We should always remember that we cannot afford to discard the traditional culture and ethical sense of the Chinese nation, and we cannot afford to let in the spiritual garbage of the Western society.

### Gansu Governor Interviewed on Tax Sharing System

HK2303025294 Lanzhou Gansu People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Mar 94

[Text] At 1800 on 10 March, Acting Governor Zhang Wule, deputy head of Gansu delegation to the Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress, agreed to be interviewed at Beijing's Guoyi Guest House by reporters from REUTER and Hong Kong's SING TAO WAN PAO. Dealing with the effects on Gansu of the implementation of the tax-sharing system, Zhang Wule believed that there are both advantages and disadvantages in implementing the tax-sharing system stipulated by the central authorities. There are, however, more advantages than disadvantages. On the issue of the widening gap between eastern and western China, Zhang Wule said that it is an existing fact; however, through reform and opening up and by giving play to our own advantages, we gradually may narrow the gap between ourselves and the economically developed areas. Gansu is full of confidence on that point. When Zhang Wule talked about the relationships among reform, development, and stability, he said that Gansu presently enjoys sound momentum in economic development, nationality solidarity, political stability, social progress, and reform and opening up, and that the situation is favorable to the province.

### Inner Mongolia's Wang Qun on Economic Development

OW2303033094 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0128 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Report by XINHUA reporters Xu Renjie (1776 0088 2638) and Li Shanyuan (2621 0810 6678): "Develop Minority Areas' Economy by Applying the Law of Market Economy—Interview With Wang Qun, secretary of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Party Committee"]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Mar (XINHUA)—The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region is a beautiful, rich, and sprawling region straddling northeast, north, and northwest China; and a region sharing a border with Russia and the People's Republic of Mongolia.

Since the adoption of the reform and opening up policy, Inner Mongolia has achieved rapid economic and social progress, and the living standards of its people of various nationalities have improved substantially. Owing to historical, geographical, and social factors, however, the region remains quite underdeveloped when compared with developed areas. While Premier Li Peng says in his government work report that "it takes time before such a situation can be changed once and for all," what Wang Qun, secretary of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Party Committee, is thinking about is how to shorten the time as much as possible.

Wang Qun said: To speed up the development under market economic conditions, we must have new ideas and merge Inner Mongolia's economic development and the central government's macroeconomic regulation and control and strategy. We also must establish our footing in relying on our own efforts, bring our local resources into play, and work hard according to the law of market economy. By doing this we can keep our own initiative and achieve a sustained, rapid, and healthy economic development. Under the new situation, we will miss the good opportunities if we wait and hesitate.

Wang Qun said: To develop our economy under the new situation, our remote minority region must reassess its strengths and weaknesses. Inner Mongolia is a big place with rich natural resources. We have an area that is one-eighth of the national total, but we have only 22 million people. Our potential for developing farming, animal husbandry, village and town enterprises, energy and raw material industries is great and our market is huge. Now the state has brought the policy of supporting and promoting minority areas' economic development into its macroeconomic regulation and control and will give minority areas even greater support in terms of investment and preferential measures, we should say that this has provided Inner Mongolia with a historical opportunity for development.

Feeling a little excited at this time, Wang Qun continued: "Facing such an opportunity, the vast number of cadres and people in Inner Mongolia must do away with their outmoded concepts that took shape under the planned economic system that had gone on for a long time; heighten their awareness about information, the market, opening up, economic returns, competition, and the law; and understand and master objective laws about the market economy, such as laws governing value, supply and demand, and competition."

Commenting on cooperation between Inner Mongolia and neighboring regions and developed areas, Wang Qun said that the economic development in Inner Mongolia and those areas can be complementary. He said: Inner Mongolia can at least become a base producing meat and nonstaple foodstuffs for northeast and north China. Grain is a special commodity, and Inner Mongolia can provide them with large quantities of wheat, corn, soybean, and other miscellaneous cereal crops of good quality. Because Inner Mongolia has plenty of raw materials and fuel resources, we can serve as a powerful base for material and fuel supply for coastal areas in east China and other economically developed areas enjoying fast industrial growth. Generally speaking, people in Inner Mongolia are not very well trained; but we can use the vast personnel markets. We can send people to study and receive training in the South, and we can also hire people in the South to give full scope to their abilities in Inner Mongolia.

Wang Qun said: Opening up to the outside world is another important respect. The region's total imports and exports in 1993 topped that of the previous year by



28 percent, reaching \$1.2 billion. The region also made substantial headway in 1993 with regard to utilizing foreign capital, investing in areas outside the region, contracting foreign construction projects, and exporting labor services. Inner Mongolia shares a 4,200-kilometer long border with Russia and the People's Republic of Mongolia, and its 18 border towns are playing an increasingly important role. Many leagues, banners, and counties are actively bringing in the foreign capital they need for upgrading the technology of their enterprises so their goods can become more competitive in the world market. The world markets for the region's agricultural and livestock products, construction materials, alkaline-based chemical goods, and coal are broadening.

Wang Qun concluded: While Inner Mongolia will establish the footing of its economic development in the domestic market, we will also explore the world market so that these two markets can promote one another. Only by doing this can we train a large number of capable personnel; set up a great number of competitive enterprises; improve the efficiency, quality, and exchange-earning capability of our farming and animal husbandry. By then, the economic development of our remote, minority region will have a greater vitality and will have reached a higher level.

#### **Tibet's Gyaincain Norbu Interviewed on Reform, Development**

OW2203205494 Lhasa Tibet People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1425 GMT 21 Mar 94

[By reporter Ren Yongming, from the "News" program]

[Text] In an interview with this reporter, Gyaincain Norbu, NPC Deputy and chairman of the Tibetan Autonomous Regional People's Government, pointed out: The key to accomplishing this year's goals lies with keeping in view the overall interests and handling well relations between reform, development, and stability. While we are deepening reform, opening wider to the outside world, and promoting development, we should also pay attention to maintaining a stable social, economic, and political environment. We should make efforts to advance reform and development in a stable environment. We should realize a stabilized society in the long term through reform and development, thereby maintaining strong momentum in Tibet's reform, opening up, and economic development.

Reviewing Tibet's achievements in economic development last year, Chairman Gyaincain Norbu said: We must integrate the CPC Central Committee's policy decisions with Tibet's actual situation, correctly recognize and handle the relationship between long-term and immediate interests, extensively mobilize and organize the masses of people to contribute to reform, and carefully make plans for launching and carrying out various reform measures. At the same time, we must pay close attention to agricultural and animal husbandry production to strive for another harvest in this year. We must

focus on processing industry, foreign trade, tourism, and village and town enterprises; continue to do a good job in the construction of infrastructure in transportation, energy, communications fields; and vigorously improve the investment environment. As long as we follow the CPC Central Committee's plans and work in a down-to-earth manner, we will be able to close the gap between Tibet and other better-developed regions and create a brand new image for ourselves that will impress the entire nation.

#### **'News Analysis' Views NPC Emphasis on Stability**

OW2203132594 Tokyo KYODO in English 1230 GMT 22 Mar 94

["News analysis" by Robert J. Saiget: "Emphasis on Stability Suggests Slower Pace of Reform"]

[Text] Beijing, March 22 KYODO—The National People's Congress (NPC) ended a two-week session Tuesday [22 March] with the Communist Party leadership calling for the thorough implementation of its central policies while noting the importance of maintaining social stability.

This year's session, which many political analysts see as one of the most lackluster in recent memory, gave its routine approval to Premier Li Peng's work report which heralded the market-economic reforms adopted by a high-level party plenum last November.

However the NPC's call for "the correct handling of the relationship between reform, development and stability" has apparently become the motto for what is likely to be a painstakingly slow reform process, analysts said.

Zhou Zhengqing, a vice governor of the People's Bank of China, China's central bank, at a NPC-sponsored press conference last week gave an advance hint of this by saying banking reform would proceed in tandem with enterprise modernization and that these reforms would not occur "overnight."

Despite the much-talked-about plan to divide policy and commercial functions in the five specialized banks, Dai Xianglong, also a vice governor of the central bank, said that loans to the loss-making state enterprise sector, a major area of policy concern, would make up 85 percent of national bank loans in 1994.

Such a high percentage of policy loans would make it difficult for the banks to divide and establish commercial policies, "capable of being responsible for their own risks," analysts say.

According to Chinese news reports in 1993, the loss-making state sector received up to 75 percent of all bank loans and fixed-asset investment while accounting for only 42 percent of the country's gross industrial value.



Yang Qixian, a member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), which ended its two-week annual session Sunday, told KYODO NEWS SERVICE he felt it would take at least until the year 2000 before state-run enterprises could be called truly modernized.

According to Yang, vice president of the research institute on China's market economy, total assets of China's state enterprises amount to nearly 3 trillion yuan (about 350 billion dollars), while they owe banks nearly 2 trillion yuan, or up to 70 percent of their value.

Dai refused to confirm the numbers, but a report by the State Economic and Trade Commission which surveyed state enterprises in 16 major cities found that such enterprises were in aggregate debt to the tune of 319.5 billion yuan, while their total assets only stood at 447.1 billion yuan.

Yang put some of the debt burden on social costs, saying that between 20 to 30 percent of the work force at state enterprises were redundant while up to 20 percent of the people on state enterprise payrolls were actually retired.

Fast-paced enterprise reform would lead to widespread layoffs, Yang said, so the reforms must go slowly and the enterprises must continue to depend on central bank loans if social stability is to be maintained.

Besides the state sector, the government also must worry about the over 800 million rural workers, restless for a better life and already descending on cities looking for jobs with better pay.

Yang said the government is depending on the service and private sectors of the economy to develop in such a way as to absorb excess labor from both the state and rural sectors of the economy.

He called on the further establishment of a share-holding system at state enterprises and the sale and bankruptcy of enterprises deemed incapable of surviving without government aid.

**Commentary on Closing of CPC, CPPCC Sessions**  
*OW2303040394 Beijing Central People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 Mar 94*

["Commentary": "People Around the Country Unite Together and Work Hard To Accomplish Tasks in Reform and Development for 1994"; from the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] Having fully examined and discussed the government work report and adopted a series of important resolutions, the Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] closed in victory. The Second Session of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] had also successfully carried out its missions and closed earlier. The two annual sessions are an important matter in the political life of the Chinese

people and important meetings for promoting economic development and social progress in China. This year's two sessions were convened under the favorable conditions of sustained, rapid, and healthy economic development and China's efforts to push forward the reform of economic structure. The two sessions held high the grand banner of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, upheld the party's basic line, conscientiously implemented the guidelines of the Third Plenary Session of the 14th CPC National Congress, and proposed valuable opinions and made important decisions on reform and development for 1994.

Seizing the opportunity, deepening reform, opening up wider, promoting development, and maintaining stability constitute the overall situation in the work of the entire party and state. The sessions thoroughly discussed and spoke highly of this overall situation proposed by the central authorities. All localities, units, and sectors around the country should serve and be subject to this overall situation in their work. Economic construction is the center of all work. Reform and opening up are the driving forces for development; development and reform are the basis for social stability and the state's long-term peace and stability; stability is the prerequisite for developing the economy and promoting reform. As long as we correctly recognize and handle the relations between reform, development, and stability; notice new situations and resolve new problems in a timely manner; and coordinate reform, development, and stability and make them promote each other, our modernization drive will win a new victory.

Maintaining sustained, rapid, and healthy economic development is the aspiration of the people around the country, as well as a pressing need for the domestic and international situations. The sessions fully discussed, in dialectical terms, the relations among sustenance, rapidity, and healthiness in the course of economic development. It is necessary to deepen reform, open up wider, strengthen and improve macroeconomic regulation and control, vigorously readjust economic structure, promote technical progress, actively develop markets, and control inflation in this year's economic work, and we should virtually change our concepts for improving economic efficiency and should by no means resume the course of blindly pursuing output value, speed, and the expansion of investment scale. This is an important factor determining whether there will be healthy economic development. We should correctly analyze and have a clear understanding of the situation—not only the favorable conditions, but also the adverse factors—and do our best to maintain a vigorous and stable growth rate in line with reality.

The wheel of reform is driving China's economy and various undertakings to a bright future, and people of all nationalities in China have deep feelings for reform. The Chinese people shall achieve two major objectives by the end of this century, one is to achieve the second-step strategic objective of socialist modernization and to

achieve a comfortable living standard, the other is to preliminarily establish a socialist market economic structure. The attainment of these two objectives relies on reform. In promoting this year's reform, we must integrate the work of making significant breakthroughs with the work of promoting reform as a whole. The tasks are arduous and strenuous as we should not only push reform forward amid the speedy economic operation, but also maintain stability and development in the accelerating transformation of systems. To complete this year's reform missions, we should not only strengthen our confidence and adopt a scientific attitude, but also remain sober-minded and do a solid job.

The two sessions have closed. As the guidelines of the sessions are conveyed and implemented, China's basic principles, policies, and measures for this year's economic work and various undertakings shall strike root more deeply in the hearts of the people and the overall situation characterized by reform, development, and stability shall become the common ground of hundreds of millions of people. The current situation is good and the opportunity is rare. Under the guidance of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, let people of all nationalities across the country unite together with one heart and one mind and follow the course charted by Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the party's basic line to complete this year's tasks in reform and development and win a new victory in socialist modernization drive!

#### **Commentary Views PRC Economic Development**

*OW2203134994 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1509 GMT 21 Mar 94*

[Commentary by XINHUA reporters Zheng Qingdong (6774 1987 2639) and Chi Maohua (3069 5399 5363): "More Reasonable, More Mature—China's Economic Development As Seen From the Topics of Discussion During the 'Two Sessions'"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Mar (XINHUA)—The republic has achieved brilliant, unprecedented economic achievements after 15 stormy years. China's economic development has made a new step forward from a new starting point. The whole world is closely watching how we head toward the 21st century.

Displaying a high sense of responsibility, the 5,000 or so deputies and members attending the "two sessions"—the Second Session of the Eighth People's Congress [NPC] and the Second Session of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC]—have also been seriously pondering on this issue.

#### **(1)**

The calls for "seizing the opportunity, deepening reform, opening up wider to the outside world, expediting

reform, and maintaining stability" and "properly handling the relations between reform, development, and stability" have become the most important topics discussed, analyzed, and studied by everybody during and after meetings. They maintain that China's economic development is undergoing a transitional period toward a stage of more reasonable development.

Many deputies say that, although China has achieved world-renowned economic successes and enjoyed the highest economic growth in the world over the past 15 years, reform takes a relatively long time and cannot be achieved overnight. They also realize the simple but profound truth that haste makes waste. This is the same warning served by the lessons the nation learned the hard way from its economic development after the republic was founded. Some deputies say: The 9 percent economic growth set for this year is still quite high in the world. The hindrance caused by basic industries has become more noticeable owing to the high growth in the past two years. Lowering the growth appropriately is sensible and totally in line with economic law. This shows that the Chinese Government has walked out from the odd cycle—when control was imposed, the economy became lifeless; and when control was removed, the economy was in disorder—and become even more mature in applying economic law.

The 1.1 billion Chinese people have learned from personal experiences that economic prosperity depends on reform and development. But just as Comrade Xiaoping pointed out: "Stability prevails over everything." The country needs political unity and stability because China needs a harmonious social environment with less controls for reform and development. Without stability, nothing can be accomplished. Some deputies say that in this crucial year for reform, readjustment of interests has to be made in certain economic sectors, and it will give rise to many new problems. To ensure success, priority must be given to ensuring a stable social environment. When we do our work, we must pay special attention to discovering problems and dealing with them promptly so as to make sure that reform and development can proceed smoothly.

China's economic development is also becoming healthier and more mature as can be seen from the fact that stability is now considered as a very important part of the requirement of overall importance set for the whole party and the country.

The deputies and the CPPCC National Committee members also note that, while stability is underscored, it does not mean that we have to be overcautious and ignore the rare opportunity for development. On the contrary, to achieve genuine social stability, we must promote stability through development and reform. This is because if the country lacks the strength, it cannot improve the people's living standards, the economy will be bleak, the market will wither, and there will not be



genuine social stability. The nation can have long-term peace and stability only when it is economically prosperous.

(2)

Market economy is an economy supported by a legal system. Well-conceived laws and regulations are important indicators of a country's economic maturity.

The deputies are pleased to talk about their legislative achievements: Since the convening of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the NPC and its standing committee have enacted nearly 200 laws. The deputies and members of the CPPCC National Committee are excited to know that, to keep pace with economic development, the nation's legislative departments will from now on give top priority to providing economic development with legal protection.

Some CPPCC National Committee members point out that, since the 14th national party congress, the guiding thought for China's legislation has changed from serving primarily the planned economy to accelerating the establishment of a market economic system; and from primarily summing up the successes of reform and opening up achieved in real life to setting the norms governing future economic conduct. The Eighth NPC promised one year ago that the construction of a legal structure framework for the socialist market economy will be basically completed within five years.

Now, one year later, people can already see the fruitful results. During the six meetings it has held, the Eighth NPC Standing Committee has deliberated on more than 40 draft laws, of which two-thirds are about market economy; and drafted and revised 21 other laws, of which 13 are about market economy. This is to say that the number of market economy-related laws examined and adopted by the standing committee of this term is proportionally larger than those of all previous standing committees.

The deputies and members maintain that the establishment and improvement of the socialist market economic system must be governed and protected by a sound legal system; and that improvement of the law is also essential for economic prosperity and development. They stress: China's reforms and legislation must be closely coordinated and the policies governing reforms and legislation must be integrated. Legislation must reflect the spirit of reform; and our laws must guide, promote, and safeguard the smooth progress of reform.

Without a doubt, China's legal system is still far from being able to meet the requirements of China's economic development. Some deputies and members say that there is yet to be a legal structure supporting the market economy, and certain badly needed economic laws are still defective. Fortunately, people have begun to confront the defects and insufficiencies and will deal with them step by step. This year the NPC Standing Committee will continue to give top priority to speeding up

legislation, especially economic legislation. Making laws that serve reform, promote reform, set the norms for reform by utilizing the successful experiences gained from reform, readjusting the new relations between economic sectors, and preventing mistakes from being unnecessarily made during reform will continue to be the core of China's economic legislation.

Members of the CPPCC National Committee note that the high speed and quick rhythm of China's economic legislation are telling the people that China's economic development has started to proceed in an orderly and healthy manner and has entered a brand new area in which economic development has the support of laws.

(3)

During the two sessions this year, NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members have commented emotionally on the need to "study effective measures and pay attention to actual results." They say that the whole party and society as a whole must energetically advocate the need to study effective measures and pay attention to actual results so that new progress can be made in building a socialist market economic system and in ensuring a sustained, rapid, and healthy economic development.

General Secretary Jiang Zemin, Premier Li Peng, and other central leading comrades have emphasized at almost all group discussions that people in the country must work with one heart and one mind, do solid work with genuine efforts, fight in unity, and make concerted efforts; and that we must strengthen our conviction, seize the opportunity, and bring about a sustained, rapid, and healthy national economic development.

NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members coming from various parts of the country say that people throughout the country should have the common understanding that "empty talk can hinder national development and a strong country can be built by doing hard, solid work." Some deputies say: The central authorities have now set the general policy, the key requirement now is that, when we implement this policy, we must resort to effective measures and pay attention to achieving actual results. Leading cadres at all levels must guide the masses to exert concerted efforts, take real and effective measures to carry out various projects, make sure that actual results are achieved, and work practically in rallying and leading the vast number of people to push forward all economic and other construction projects.

Many deputies and CPPCC National Committee members agree that being pragmatic is the distinctive characteristics of the two sessions this year. They say this characteristics can be observed from the length of the government work report, which is the shortest one in recent years; from the phrases and terms regularly used by deputies and members in their talks; and from their pledges that, after the two meetings are over, they will make practical efforts to carrying out their guidelines.



This shows that NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members are improving in participating in administration and discussion of state affairs, and that China is also improving in handling economic and other affairs. Some deputies and members add that China's maturing economic work can also be observed from this year's government work report which states that the Chinese Government will not evade problems but will confront them.

Some deputies say that, in the past several years, the hot topics of discussion used to be policies, reforms, and opportunities. Since the nation's economic reform was still at the exploratory stage, those words were quite "insubstantial." Now the framework of China's economic reform has basically taken shape and many reform measures have been introduced. This means that China's economic development is maturing, and that NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members are also maturing and have become more "pragmatic." In a word, the Chinese people have become more pragmatic.

A pragmatic nation is a nation imbued with hopes. We believe that China's economic development will proceed steadily and become more mature, and China will head for the world and the 21st century with ample confidence!

#### **Commentary on NPC, CPPCC Sessions**

HK2203140494 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 22 Mar 94 p 4

[CHINA DAILY commentary: "Three-Prong Strategy"]

[Text] A keynote of the deliberations in the sessions of the National People's Congress [NPC] and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] is the correct handling of the relationships between reform, development, and stability, that is, to strike a balance of the three so that they will promote each other.

Participants at the sessions share the view that stability is a prerequisite of reform and development for, without political and social stability, nothing can be achieved.

On the other hand, reform and development constitute the groundwork of stability for, unless reform and development are pushed forward vigorously, stability can hardly be firm and enduring.

The economy has developed remarkably fast in the last two years. Meanwhile, however, the inflationary pressures have mounted and bottlenecks have formed in certain fields. Therefore, the planned growth rate for this year has been reduced to 9 percent from last year's 13.4 percent.

This cut is necessary because painful experience in the past has taught us that growth, when it comes too fast,

without regard to economic laws and with no real benefit, is false growth that will eventually become a burden.

Development must be steady and healthy with a well-coordinated and rational industrial structure and an efficient mechanism for economic operations.

Several essential reform measures in key economic sectors have already been introduced. Their impact will certainly be strong and far reaching.

These reforms are being carried out as the economy continues to grow fast. They should constitute a great driving force for development rather than a hindrance. We should always be on the alert and take prompt action to iron out any problems that may crop up.

It is clear that a stable political and social climate must be maintained if the aforesaid reform measures are to be implemented smoothly.

Participants in the NPC and CPPCC sessions have offered valuable suggestions to ensure the success of this year's reforms and consolidate the country's present stable scene. Several issues have drawn their intensive attention.

Last year while the income of urban residents increased 10.2 percent, that of their rural brothers increased only 3.2 percent. This shows the rural people are at a great disadvantage.

Price hikes and inflation immediately affect the lives of the people, particularly those in towns and cities.

The government has adopted concrete measures to combat inflation and rein in prices.

The recent decision to monitor and strengthen supervision of prices for 20 basic necessities and service items for the people is an apt example.

Then there is the issue of corruption. The crackdown on corruption has been given much publicity since last year and has so far achieved notable results. This has enhanced the image of the Party and the government in the eyes of the people at large.

However, corruption is still a serious problem and resented by the man in the street. There must be no let-up in the fight against corruption and for a clean government.

A proper settlement of these and some other issues will provide, by and large, a stable environment for the accomplishment of this year's tasks.

We believe the blueprint mapped out by the NPC and CPPCC sessions will win wholehearted support of the whole nation and we hope 1994 will be a fruitful year for China's economic development and drive towards a socialist market economy.

### 'Sources' Say Two Activists Released

OW2203134594 Tokyo KYODO in English 1331 GMT  
22 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 22 KYODO—Chinese authorities released activist Tong Zeng on Tuesday [22 March] from five days of detention after demanding compensation for civilian victims of the war with Japan, reliable sources said.

Tong is a long-time activist in a movement which saw hundreds of elderly victims come to Beijing to petition Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa. He was taken from his Beijing home by police last Friday, one day before Hosokawa arrived for a three-day visit to China, one source said.

Authorities detained at least 100 of the victims in front of the Japanese embassy in Beijing on Friday as they came to deliver letters to Hosokawa demanding compensation and a public apology for Japanese war crimes.

The release of Tong and others detained by police for related activities was the focus of an open letter to China's National People's Congress on Monday. The letter was signed by 500 Chinese intellectuals.

In a related development, Gao Hongmin, a government official detained Monday for allegedly planning to distribute political leaflets in Tiananmen Square, was also released after undergoing four hours of interrogation by police. Gao returned to work Tuesday.

### Jiang Zemin Stresses Family Planning

OW2203140894 Beijing XINHUA in English 1348  
GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 22 (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chinese president, called for attaching importance to family planning work so as to contribute to China's economic and social development.

At a national family planning forum sponsored by the State Council, Jiang urged local governments to make efforts to realize plans to control population growth and to raise family planning work to a new height.

Premier Li Peng and other Chinese leaders Qiao Shi, Li Ruihuan, Zhu Rongji, Liu Huaqing and Hu Jintao attended the forum.

After analyzing China's population situation, Jiang said that while the achievements in family planning work have been confirmed, the task of China's family planning work remains arduous.

He pointed out that China's family planning policy is based on the Marxist theory that population growth must fit in with the production of materials and therefore is a correct policy decision in line with China's basic conditions.

He said that now there is a viewpoint that under the market economic structure, population control should also be regulated by the market.

He noted that the viewpoint is incorrect. The family planning policy is decided by China's basic conditions and the demands of socialist modernization.

He said that the problem of a huge population coupled with underdeveloped production will result in a series of problems in food supply and education.

He said that even though China's population has ceased to grow, the huge size of the present population will continue to last for a period.

He said that if China does not carry out the family planning policy, the uncontrolled growth of the population will produce an adverse effect on economic development and the interests of both the state and individuals.

He stressed that under the circumstances of establishing a socialist market economic structure, population control is a function of the government and the attempt to regulate population growth through the market cannot realize China's plan for population growth.

He called for mobilizing the people in family planning work. It is every citizen's obligation and contribution to the state and society to abide by the family planning policy.

He urged officials and party members to take the lead in carrying out the family planning policy.

Jiang said that this year the CPC Central Committee will take measures to enhance the construction of the party organization in rural areas. The family planning work will be one of the elements in appraising the party's work in rural areas.

Jiang also talked about study of the population policy and measures for promoting family planning work.

Premier Li Peng said that the key to family planning work is in rural areas and he stressed conducting family planning work among the floating population.

### State Councillor Urges Sustained Family Planning

HK2203134994 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 22  
Mar 94 p 1

[By Zhu Baoxia: "Fresh Call for Family Planning"]

[Text] China will not change its policy on population control, declared the country's top family planning official, State Councillor Peng Peiyun.

The country's birth rate was stable last year compared with the previous year, which is an encouraging sign. However, Peng warned government officials not to feel complacent over last year's success.

Peng made the remarks on Sunday at the opening of the National Family Planning Work Conference in Beijing.

Statistics from the State Family Planning Commission showed that last year, China registered a birth rate of 18.09 per 1,000, despite a surge in the number of women entering childbearing age.

Women in the 20 to 29 age group topped 121 million last year, just 1.13 million fewer than the peak in 1992.

However, both the country's overall birth rate and the natural growth rate of the population last year held steady with the previous year—considering the allowable margin of error in the annual census.

Last year's birth rate was 18.09 per 1,000 and the natural growth rate was 11.45 per 1,000. The corresponding figures for 1992 were 18.24 and 11.6 per 1,000.

By the end of last year, the Chinese population had reached 1,185 million, a net increase of 13.46 million from a year ago.

The birth rate in 10 provinces and municipalities, including Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai, has dropped to below 15 per 1,000.

The rate for minority ethnic groups also went down to below 22 per 1,000.

Peng attributed the success to enhanced leadership in the government's family planning work and improved services in urban neighborhoods and rural villages.

She said that she believed the current economic reform has encouraged more people to have fewer children in order to have more flexibility for better jobs and a higher living standard.

The country still faces severe population problems in the next few years, cautioned Peng, who is also Minister of the State Family Planning Commission.

Peng said the country's family planning policy, aimed at controlling rapid population growth and improving the people's physical quality, suits China's basic conditions and serves the interests of the whole nation.

The current family planning policy encourages urban families to have only one child. Rural families, however, may have a second child if they already have one girl and need additional help in their families. The policy is more flexible for ethnic minorities.

Peng stressed that controlling population in the rural areas remains the critical point in the country's family planning programme.

She also urged governments at different levels to increase their input into the national family planning programme.

The family planning service in villages should be improved to include education facilities and the distribution of contraceptives. Village services also should provide premarital physical examinations and health care services for babies and women.

#### **Planned Parenthood Program in Poor Areas 'Fruitful'**

*OW2203161394 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 22 Mar 94*

[Text] Kunming, March 22 (XINHUA)—Officials of the World Health Organization (WHO) said the cooperation with the Chinese Government in implementing the woman-child health care and planned parenthood program in poverty-stricken areas is "pleasing and fruitful".

One of the biggest cooperative programs between the Chinese Government and international organizations ever, the program started in 1990 has witnessed remarkable progress in improving the health and nutrition of pregnant women and little children.

Some 120 million people, nearly one-ninth of the country's population, in about 300 poverty-stricken counties all over China have benefited from the program.

Official sources said that by the end of this year, the death rates of pregnant women and little children in those counties will have been reduced by some 20 percent from rates in 1990.

A 1990 survey showed that the death rate for children in 108 of those 300 counties reached more than 68.02 per thousand, and the maternal mortality rate was even higher in some half of the project counties.

According to the survey, in those poor counties, pneumonia, diarrhea and asphyxia are the main killers of little children, while two-thirds of the pregnant women die of puerperal infection and ante partum hemorrhage.

Scheduled to conclude in 1995, the program is aimed at reducing death rates of mothers and children by improving and expanding primary health care services in the remote and poor districts.

With the help of the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund and the World Health Organization, Chinese Governments at all levels have trained more than 120,000 village and county doctors in the latest practical methods of treating deadly diseases and in preventive health care.

According to statistics offered by the Ministry of Public Health, from 1990 to 1993, those international organizations have invested some 24 million U.S. dollars to improve the village and county health care centers as well as anti-epidemic institutes in the 300 project counties.



Meanwhile, governments at all levels in those districts have poured some 47 million yuan into buying medical instruments for those grassroots health care centers.

Official sources said that at the beginning of this year, the international organizations had decided to prolong the program for a few years more and had increased the number of the project counties to 305.

Though China has a large population living in poverty-stricken areas, officials from the international organizations said that they believed that the program will be able to realize its objective of 'everyone enjoying free health care from the year 2000' through continued hard work.

#### 2d Edition of Deng's Works To Be Published

HK2203142094 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in English 1326 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 22 (CNS)—Deputy of the NPC and director of the Party Literature Research Centre Mr. Pang Xianzhi said that Deng Xiaoping's Selected Works (1938-1965) and (1975-1982) would be renamed *The First and Second Volume of Deng Xiaoping's Selected Works* after revision and their second edition would be published.

Other important works to be published this year, Mr. Pang said, were "Key and Important Decisions Made at and After the Third Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China", the third volume of *Mao Zedong's Selected Works*, *Mao Zedong's Selected Works on Diplomacy* and the eighth and ninth volumes of *Selected Important Documents Since the Establishment of the People's Republic of China*.

#### Surplus Rural Labor Force Works in New Townships

HK2203133294 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 22  
Mar 94 p 1

[By Wang Yonghong: "Boom Towns Bring Relief For Surplus Rural Force"]

[Text] China's surplus rural labour force is finding work and a better standard of living in the many new townships and small cities sprouting up in the countryside and development of these jurisdictions should be encouraged, a top official said.

"The boom of rural townships has greatly helped boost local economic and social development," said Minister of Construction Hou Jie yesterday.

He spoke at a national meeting held by the ministry, in which 25 rural township heads from around the country were invited to be advisers on rural township construction.

The rapid development of rural reform over the past years has brought an unprecedented surge of townships and small cities in the country's vast rural areas.

Some 40,000 villages have expanded to become towns since 1978, when China launched its reform drive in rural areas, according to ministry sources.

Another 14,500 small or medium cities have also sprung up, with their own administrative, cultural, and economic structures, modern public services and advanced living facilities. In 1979, there were only 2,850 such entities—most of them established by the government.

The newly-emerged towns have accommodated more than 150 million residents, of whom 100 million are former farmers.

Most of the new towns have been founded on the success of rural industry, especially in economically developed rural areas such as south China's Pearl River Delta, east China's Yangtze [Chang Jiang] River Delta, and the Jiadong and Liaodong Peninsulas.

In East China's Anhui Province, some 40 new rural towns have mushroomed in recent years.

Hou pointed out that these boom towns play an important role in absorbing the excessive rural labour force, furthering the rural market economy, and helping to restructure and reform rural production.

The development of small towns also means residents can enjoy improved living conditions with more roads, water supply facilities, communications and other public service facilities, and special districts for industry and commerce, Hou said.

The towns have increasingly become political, economic, cultural, scientific and technological, educational, and information centres in the country's rural areas, said the minister.

#### Economic & Agricultural

#### Planning Minister Says Priority Given to Energy Industry

OW1803144694 Beijing XINHUA in English 1429  
GMT 18 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 18 (XINHUA)—Chen Jinhua, minister in charge of China's State Planning Commission, said here today that China is giving priority to the development of energy industry in drafting its next five-year plan—the ninth—and a long-term industrial policy.

Speaking today at a China petroleum investment conference being held here, he said that in the medium to long-term plan, China will "take coal as the basis and electric power the focus in developing energy resources."

At the same time, he said, it is necessary to make great efforts to develop fine quality, relatively clean energy sources such as oil and natural gas.

More than 300 world oil leaders, senior executives, bankers and experts attended the two-day conference, the highest ranking of its kind so far held in China.

Chen said that in order to ensure an average annual growth rate of 8-9 percent for China's national economy in the 1990s, developing and conserving energy should be equally stressed.

By maintaining the energy saving rate at the average annual level of 3.6 percent during the 1980s, China's annual energy consumption increase in the coming years will be kept below 4 percent, he added.

The minister said that by the year 2000, China is expected to produce 160-170 million tons of oil and some 30 billion cubic meters of natural gas. Last year the production of oil was 150 million tons and that of natural gas was 16 billion cubic meters.

Meanwhile, Chen said, China's electric power output is continuing to grow at an average annual rate of more than 8 percent in the 1990s, with power generating capacity increasing by about 15 million kilowatts each year.

He pledged that the government will help create a more favorable climate for the development of the energy industry through deepened reforms and greater openness.

China has lifted controls over coal pricing and is adjusting the prices of electric power to ensure a reasonable return for investors. The prices of oil and natural gas will be gradually brought in line with those on the international markets.

Chen said that state-owned large and medium-sized energy enterprises, the main body of China's energy industry, should be introduced to the modern corporate system through a change-over of the management mechanism, in order to develop even better in a market economy.

He said that state development banks will grant preferential loans to accelerate the construction of the energy industry. In addition, he said, initiatives should be taken to attract local funds and socially idle funds to energy investment, by forming joint ventures and share-holding companies.

He said that the Chinese Government will continue to encourage and support the energy industry to open wider to the outside world and welcomes international investors to enter fields such as onshore oil, offshore oil, petrochemicals, electric power and coal.

The participants discussed issues concerning joint and cooperative exploration of China's oil and natural gas resources and voiced their views at the forum aimed to increase understanding and exchange information.

The conference, sponsored by the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and China's four oil and petrochemical giants, ended here today.

#### **Treasury Notes To Fund Development To Be Issued**

*OW1803040594 Beijing XINHUA in English 0221 GMT 18 Mar 94*

[Text] Beijing, March 18 (XINHUA)—The Ministry of Finance will issue two- and three-year treasury bonds starting April 1 in a bid to pool scattered funds from the public to support the country's economic development.

The two-year bonds will carry an interest rate of 13 percent, 1.3 points higher than bank deposits of the same term. Interest rates for the three-year bonds will be 13.96 percent, 1.72 points higher than a three-year fixed deposit.

These bonds will be sold to both individual residents and other investors.

In a special commentary, the "PEOPLE'S DAILY" today urged the people throughout the country to buy the bonds enthusiastically.

China plans to issue a total of 100 billion yuan (11.5 billion U.S. dollars)-worth of treasury bonds this year.

#### **Beijing To Hold Securities, Futures Exhibition**

*OW1703165994 Beijing XINHUA in English 1453 GMT 17 Mar 94*

[Text] Beijing, March 17 (XINHUA)—The first securities and futures exhibition in China will be held here in late April.

As part of China's economic reform, securities and futures markets came into being just a few years ago and are still at a fledgling stage.

The event is aimed to popularize knowledge about securities and futures, promote the issuing of state bonds and vitalize the securities and futures markets, which have been running sluggishly of late.

The exhibition will be sponsored by the Ministry of Finance, China Securities News, Beijing Commodities Exchange, China International Futures Broker Company, Beijing Institute for Research of Modern Economy, Beijing Securities Company and Beijing Siyuan Consultative Agency on Mergers and Bankruptcies.

# **Record Number of Private Trips Abroad Occur in '93**

OW1703165894 Beijing XINHUA in English 1442 GMT 17 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 17 (XINHUA)—Last year saw a record number of Chinese people making private trips abroad, according to the Ministry of Public Security.

Mao Fengping, a ministry official, said here today that there were more than 1.52 million journeys to 189 countries and regions. Most voyagers were from China's coastal areas. Some may have made more than one visit abroad.

He said the number of people who applied to travel for private purposes got official approval and actually made the trip was a record.

He attributed the boom to the simplified system of passport processing, especially for scientists, technicians and students.

The official said that monitoring was tightened to block touring abroad by officials at taxpayers' expense.

The authorities were vigilant to prevent illegal emigration organized by gangland in the guise of sightseeing, and prosecuted perpetrators who were caught, Mao added.

## **Regulations on Trademarks on Exported Canned Food**

HK1703150094 Beijing GUOJI SHANGBAO in Chinese 24 Feb 94 p 2

["Regulations of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and the State Administration for Industry and Commerce on the Use of Trademarks on Exported Canned Food—Promulgated by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, 5 October 1993"]

[Text] 1. Enterprises producing canned food for export and running this type of business must use trademarks according to the Trademark Law and the relevant regulations concerning trademarks on exports. Foreign trade enterprises that use others' registered trademarks on their exported canned food should sign contracts with registrants according to law to authorize the use of the trademarks. Their product quality, markets, clients, and prices are subject to the relevant departments' supervision, administration, and coordination.

2. The work of printing and making trademarks on exported canned food must be handled according to the Administrative Method of Printing and Making Trademarks promulgated by the State Administration for Industry and Commerce. If trademark registrants are foreign trade enterprises, the registrants or enterprises

authorized by the registrants should be responsible for supervising the work of printing and making the trademarks.

3. Production enterprises are not permitted without authorization to sell others canned food with foreign trade enterprise trademarks which are produced for and used by foreign trade enterprises. If, for special reasons, production enterprises have to sell at home exported canned food which uses the trademarks of foreign trade enterprises, they are, in principle, not allowed to use the registered trademarks of foreign trade enterprises. If it is really difficult to change the trademarks, they should, with the consent of the trademark registrants, add another seal with the words "For Domestic Sale," which is not smaller than 2.25 square cm and which is not easily altered, at the conspicuous site of the trademarks. Canned food labelled for domestic sale is not permitted to be exported again.

4. The code names of the production plants, production dates, and product code must be printed on exported canned food.

5. Generically packed canned food without any trademarks is not allowed, in principle, to be exported to Hong Kong, Macao, and the Southeast Asian regions.

Units and individuals which violate the above-mentioned regulations will be dealt with according to the relevant regulations, and those violating the criminal law will be turned over to judicial organs for investigation and the determination of criminal responsibility.

Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade State Administration for Industry and Commerce 15 October 1991

## **Economist on Solving 'Grim' Inflation**

HK1703115194 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in English 0926 GMT 17 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 17 (CNS)—Noted Chinese economist and member of the CPPCC Mr. Gao Shangquan recently suggested that three measures should be adopted to solve the grim problem of inflation. These are a strict restriction on fixed assets investment, restriction of the issuing of currency and the amount of credit and restriction of fiscal spending [sentence as received]

Mr. Gao said that excessive investment in fixed assets and having too many projects under construction had resulted in the scattering and ineffectiveness of such investment. The investment system, therefore, should be reformed with the scale of investment and the size of credit being strictly controlled and the investment structure improved to better profit from investment. The work efficiency and simplification of the administrative structure should at the same time be implemented in order to reduce spending and waste.

Effective control of inflation, Mr. Gao said, in fact depended on the changing from a speed-seeking



economy to one bringing benefit. Developing speed and expanding investment should not be pursued blindly while the management level, technological standard and economic results should be enhanced.

Enterprises should speed up their running on modern company lines, Mr. Gao said, and reform for strengthening macro-control and improving the social security system should also be quickened. In order to guarantee social stability, the establishment of an unemployment insurance system and vocational training schemes as well as the development of tertiary industry should be speeded up.

#### **Coastline Residents Plant Tree Belt**

*OW1803062294 Beijing XINHUA in English 0607  
GMT 18 Mar 94*

[Text] Beijing, March 18 (XINHUA)—The Chinese people are planting a tree belt along their 18,000-km coastline, according to the "China Environment Journal".

Work began in 1988, and the tree belt has extended 14,000 km so far and covered two million ha.

The professional paper noted that Fujian and Hainan Provinces and Qingdao city in Shandong Province have taken the lead in the work.

Fujian planted a 3,100-km-long tree belt along its coast and around nearby farmland last year.

Hainan now has a 1,400-km-long tree belt along its 1,500-km coast.

Qingdao has vowed to cover its remaining 15 km of coast with trees this year.

The paper noted that the construction of the "green wall" in the coastal areas has effectively weakened typhoons, tidal waves and rainstorms, protected stretches of farmland and improved ecological conditions.

#### **Tianjin Produces Mini-Cars for Average Families**

*OW1703104294 Beijing XINHUA in English 1028  
GMT 17 Mar 94*

[Text] Tianjin, March 17 (XINHUA)—A three-seat mini-car has hit the streets in northern China's Tianjin city, and it's turning a lot of heads.

Experts believed that the vehicle is soon to enter average urban households.

Whenever the new red-and-white model is parked somewhere in Tianjin, it draws a crowd. Some say they want to buy one immediately.

The small car, 2.3 meters long and 1.3 meters wide, can squeeze through narrow lanes. Its top speed is 70 km per hour, and it sells for about 20,000 yuan.

Car experts from the China automobile technology research center refer to the new model as China's "Star of Hope," meaning the car is made for average wage-earners.

Making family cars in China has remained a hot topic for many Chinese sociologists and car-makers. Many of them are setting their sights on the cheap mini-car as more expensive models will be out of the reach of most of Chinese urban families.

Thus far, more than 30 institutions are conducting studies into mini-car models and four types have emerged for recommendation, according to experts from the Automobile Technology Research Center.

Preliminary tests by the research center show that the new model in Tianjin can be used to carry both people and goods and that it is most desirable in terms of its performance, cost and low level of exhaust emission. It is an advanced model of mini-car in China, they say.

Huang Jianwu, a senior engineer and head of the Tianjin mini-car research team, said that the new model, something in between the motorcar and motor-tricycle, is cheap and suitable for a family of three and therefore has a bright market potential.

## East Region

### Anhui People's Congress Standing Committee Session Begins

OW0903122894 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Feb 94 p 1

["Eighth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Holds Eighth Session"—ANHUI RIBAO headline]

[Text] The Eighth Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee began its eighth five-day session on 22 February in Hefei.

Meng Fulin, chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, presided over a plenary meeting on the morning of 22 February. Present at the meeting were Vice Chairmen of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee Shao Ming, Liu Guangcai, Lu Shengdao, Wu Changqi, Lu Zixiu, Jiang Zehui, and Chen Jiyu as well as Secretary-General Lu Desheng. Present as non-voting delegates were Wang Yang, vice governor of Anhui; Han Yunping, president of the provincial higher people's court; Liu Sheng, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate; and persons in charge of city and county people's congress Standing Committees and prefectural people's congress Liaison Committees.

The meeting heard explanations by Jiang Dexin, vice chairman of the Rural Economic Work Committee of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, and by Hou Yukun, vice chairman of the Legislative Affairs Committee of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, on revision of the drafts of the "Regulations of Anhui Province for Handling Disputes Over Land Use Rights" and the "Regulations of Anhui Province on the Protection of Minors" respectively.

Zheng Zikuan, director of the provincial Department of Agriculture, explained the draft of the "Procedures of Anhui Province for Implementing the 'Agrotechnique Diffusion Law'" on behalf of the provincial people's government. He said: The utility rate of agrotechnical achievements is low, and many major agrotechnical achievements have not yet been widely used in Anhui Province. This has become a major factor impeding further development of Anhui's agriculture and rural economy. For this reason, it is necessary for us to sum up our own practical experience, learn from others' experience of success both at home and abroad, and formulate local regulations for agrotechnical diffusion which suit the conditions of this province so as to ensure sustained agricultural development and rural prosperity in this province.

Huang Rongzong, vice chairman of the Financial and Economic Committee of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, explained the drafts of four regulations and provisions concerning the Wuhu Economic and Technological Development Zone. He stated: Since

its promulgation, the "Regulations on the Wuhu Economic and Technological Development Zone," adopted by the sixth session of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, has played a guiding, promoting, and protecting role. However, the "regulations" deal more with principles. In view of the current situation and contradictions, we are urgently in need of more clear and definite legislation governing land management, the sale and transfer of land use rights, construction planning, project examination and approval, enterprise registration, and labor management in foreign-funded enterprises. The new legislation will certainly promote further development of the economic and technological development zone, improve the investment environment there, improve the rules and regulations for the development zone, and accelerate the process of attracting foreign investment in the development zone.

The revised draft of the "Regulations of Anhui Province for Handling Disputes Over Land Use Rights" was examined and discussed at small group meetings in the afternoon.

### Forestry Reform Symposium Held in Fujian

OW2103163994 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 21 Mar 94

[Text] Fuzhou, March 21 (XINHUA)—A symposium on forestry reform under the market economy in Asian nations, sponsored by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), started today in this capital city of east China's Fujian Province.

More than 50 Chinese and foreign experts, scholars and officials from Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar [Burma] and Japan attending the seminar will discuss such topics as how forestry under a planned economy should reform itself to cope with a market economy.

Other topics to be discussed include farmers' participation in forestry and agricultural reform and its relation with forestry.

Zhu Guangyao, a vice-minister of the Chinese Forestry Ministry, which is co-sponsoring the seminar, said that the meeting is expected to promote the reform and development of forestry in Asian nations.

### Large Oilfield Found in Jiangsu

OW2203080494 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] Nanjing, March 22 (XINHUA)—Chinese geologists have discovered another large oilfield in northern Jiangsu Province, in east China.

Located in a low land in Jintu County, the Cuizhuang Oilfield is the second discovered in the area, following the Zhenwu Oilfield.

An official of this economically booming province said that construction of the oilfield is being accelerated.

The thickest oil bearing stratum has reached 72 meters, according to a test drilling.

Upon completion in October this year, the oilfield is expected to achieve an annual production capacity of 100,000 tons, about ten percent of the province's oil output.

**Jiangxi Secretary, Governor on Propaganda Work**  
*HK1903065094 Nanchang Jiangxi People's Radio*  
*Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Mar 94*

[Excerpts] A provincial propaganda and ideological work conference started in Nanchang today. Provincial leaders, including Mao Zhiyong, Wu Guanzheng, Lu Xiuzhen, Shu Shengyou, Shu Huiguo, Huang Zhiquan, Zhong Qihuang, and others, attended the conference.

Wu Guanzheng, provincial party committee deputy secretary and provincial governor, delivered a speech at this morning's meeting presided over by provincial party committee Secretary Mao Zhiyong.

In his speech, Governor Wu Guanzheng called on the party organizations and comrades on the province's propaganda and ideological front to focus on the following three aspects of work:

1. To clearly understand the current situation, further enhance a sense of mission and a sense of responsibility, and successfully carry out propaganda and ideological work,
2. To take account of overall interests, focus on key work aspects, and comprehensively accomplish propaganda and ideological work tasks,
3. To strengthen leadership, brace up, and raise propaganda and ideological work to a new level.

Wu Guanzheng said: In order to strengthen leadership over propaganda and ideological work, it is imperative to cultivate a new train of thought, adopt new work methods, closely integrate propaganda and ideological work with economic and other types of work, and enable propaganda and ideological work to promote and contribute to economic construction and other types of work. Specifically speaking, we should make redoubled efforts in the following three aspects: 1. To arm the whole party with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and unify the ideology of the broad masses of cadres and people with the party's basic line; 2. To constantly serve the people and socialism, strive to unite all forces that can be united, and mobilize all positive factors to build socialism with Chinese characteristics; 3. To step up theory, public opinion, ideological education, cultural, and artistic work. To this end, party committees at all levels in Jiangxi should place propaganda and ideological work high on the agenda, frequently analyze each and every major social and ideological trend, provide regular guidance to propaganda and ideological departments, and carry out regular examination and supervision of propaganda and ideological work.

At this morning's meeting, Lu Xiuzhen, provincial party committee deputy secretary, also delivered speech in which she called for conscientiously implementing the spirit of the recently concluded national propaganda and ideological work conference, and comprehensively carrying out both the basic principles and four basic types of work in the propaganda and ideological domain. [passage omitted]

In the end, provincial party committee Secretary Mao Zhiyong delivered a speech in which he said: The propaganda and ideological front is an important front, while propaganda and ideological work has a crucial impact on the overall work. Over the past few years, the province's propaganda and ideological work front has done a lot of work by adhering to economic construction as the center, thereby pushing ahead with the two civilizations building. The new situation has set higher requirements on the propaganda and ideological front. Therefore, we should attach greater importance to rather than neglect, further strengthen rather than weaken, and further improve rather than leave unattended propaganda and ideological work. Now that we have propaganda and ideological work principles to follow, the crux of the matter lies in how to implement these principles to the letter. We should conscientiously carry out province-wide propaganda and ideological work by implementing the basic principles and four basic types of work spelled out by Comrade Jiang Zemin, arm the mind with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and focus on studying and publicizing Volume 3 of the *Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping*, this being a fundamental ideological work task. We should also persistently, actively, comprehensively, and correctly implement the party's basic line and basic central work principles and consciously submit to and serve the overall interests of grasping each and every excellent opportunity to deepen reform, expand opening up, promote development, and maintain stability. We should make every possible endeavor to mobilize the broad masses of the people to support and participate in reform, continually strengthen unity, maintain stability, boost morale, conduct mainly positive propaganda, correctly guide public opinion, publicize the spirit of the central authorities, win people's hearts, strengthen confidence, step up spiritual civilization and relevant infrastructure building, further increase input in propaganda and cultural undertakings, and gradually improve propaganda work conditions.

Secretary Mao Zhiyong emphatically stated: Party committees at all levels across the province should strengthen leadership over propaganda and ideological work by showing concern for overall interests, carrying out in-depth investigations and study, summing up experiences, and constantly improving and heightening ideological work standards.

The provincial propaganda and ideological work conference is now being attended by prefectural and city party committees deputy secretaries and propaganda departments directors, provincial work committees deputy



secretaries, comrades in charge of various propaganda units directly under the provincial authorities, and comrades in charge of the relevant units.

This morning's meeting was attended by persons in charge of the relevant provincial units, those at the on-going provincial foreign-related propaganda work conference, those at the on-going provincial conference of radio and television bureaus chiefs and radio and television stations chiefs, those at the on-going provincial conference of cultural affairs bureaus chiefs, those at the on-going provincial news and publication work conference, as well as those at the on-going provincial conference of prefectural and city party committees organization departments directors.

#### **Jiangxi Province Holds Export Commodities Fair in Macao**

OW2103075294 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 21 Mar 94

[Text] Macao, March 21 (XINHUA)—East China's Jiangxi Province opened a six-day export commodities fair here today.

The province's 23 foreign trade, industrial and local companies brought to the fair some 1,000 varieties of commodities including the famous Jingdezhen porcelain products, light industrial products, machinery, hardware, chemicals and medicines.

Jiangxi has witnessed rapid economic development since the implementation of reform and opening up on China's mainland. Statistics show that from 1978 to 1993, the province's gross domestic product has increased at an average rate of 9.72 percent a year, total industrial output value at an average 14.4 percent and foreign trade volume at 21.6 percent.

At present, the province has more than 80 foreign trade companies and productive enterprises which enjoy the decision-making power to export business. Jiangxi has established trade relations with more than 130 countries and regions worldwide exporting over 1,100 varieties of commodities.

Moreover, the province has also opened more than 40 foreign trade agencies overseas.

According to Zhou Zexi, deputy director of Jiangxi Provincial Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Department, by the end of 1993 his province has approved 2,540 foreign-funded enterprises covering light industry, machinery, electronics, metallurgy, chemistry, building materials, cloth-making, agriculture and real estate.

#### **Jiangxi Conference on Overseas Propaganda Work Ends**

HK2103070694 Nanchang Jiangxi People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Mar 94

[By reporter Luo Chunyu]

[Excerpts] A three-day provincial work conference on overseas propaganda concluded in Nanchang yesterday. The conference has relayed and implemented the spirit of the National Conference on Propaganda and Ideological Work and the National Conference on Overseas Propaganda Work, summarized Jiangxi's overseas propaganda work in 1993, and studied how to further strengthen and improve the province's work in this domain. Provincial leading members Mao Zhiyong, Wu Guanzhen, Lu Xiuzhen, and Zhong Qihuang spoke.

The conference indicated that Jiangxi's overseas propaganda work this year should focus efforts on doing a good job of economic propaganda overseas. It is imperative to make use of various channels to unfold overseas journalistic propaganda to magnify the province's reputation overseas and outside the border. [passage omitted]

The conference stressed the need for organizations of party committees and governments at various levels to strengthen unified leadership, to further establish, complete, and perfect leading organizations for overseas propaganda, augment training of rank and file for overseas propaganda, increase input of funds in this domain to create a new situation in the province's work in overseas propaganda. Participating in the conference were leading members and responsible persons of related departments under the provincial authorities in charge of overseas propaganda at and above prefectural and city levels.

#### **Shandong Prison System Introduces Graded Wage Structure**

HK2103061694 Hong Kong LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 7 Mar 94 p 7

[Graded Wage System Practiced in Southern Shandong; Prisoners With Outstanding Contributions Make Over 200 Yuan in Monthly Income"]

[Text] Jinan, 6 March—Starting February this year, the Lunan 7 May Prison in Shandong Province put into practice a graded wage system among its prisoners. This is the first time a Chinese prison has introduced such a system.

With a view to better transforming prisoners and ensuring production safety, the Lunan 7 May Prison has decided to try out among its prisoners a graded wage system, which consists of 1) a basic wage, including 45 yuan as living expenses and 5 yuan as pocket money; 2) a graded wage varying from 10 to 35 yuan, with a 5-yuan difference at each grade; 3) an incentive wage depending on the output of production; 4) various allowances; and 5) a frugality award.

It has been learned that under the graded wage system, prisoners with an outstanding performance in transformation and production can earn a monthly income of over 200 yuan.

The graded wage system practiced in the 7 May Prison has helped stimulate the enthusiasm and consciousness of prisoners in remodeling themselves, ensure safety in transformation and production, enhance the labor and technical qualities of prisoners, and put an end to waste.

#### **More Major Construction Projects Designated in Shanghai**

OW2203110494 Beijing XINHUA in English 0856  
GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] Shanghai, March 22 (XINHUA)—Some 44 key construction projects have been earmarked by Shanghai, China's biggest industrial city, for this year.

According to a work conference on key projects, Shanghai plans to have 19 of the projects completed this year.

The projects are mainly aimed at improving transportation and the environment, and develop infrastructure in the Pudong New Area, and industry.

Among the projects planned to be finished this year are an intercity road, a subway line, the second phase of the technical upgrading of the Shanghai Volkswagen Corporation, a gas project with a daily output of 1.3 million cu m [cubic meters], installation of telephone exchange equipment with a 1.2-million-line capacity, the No.1 generating unit of the Waigaoqiao power plant and a radio and TV tower.

#### **Shanghai Opens Container Liner to Pusan**

OW2203083494 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818  
GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] Shanghai, March 22 (XINHUA)—A container shipping route between Shanghai and Pusan, in the Republic of Korea, opened today.

The "Xiangxiu", one of the vessels of the Shanghai-based Haixing Shipping Co, sailed for Pusan this morning, marking the opening of the route.

Haixing has more than 60 passenger liners, cargo vessels and oil tankers. It handles eight million tons of goods in foreign trade a year.

The company ordered a number of container vessels recently. The Xiangxiu, which can carry 316 containers, is the first of the series and went into operation a few days ago. It will shuttle between Shanghai and Pusan once a week from next month.

#### **Zhejiang Province Boosts Rural Education**

OW2203140494 Beijing XINHUA in English 1330  
GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] Hangzhou, March 22 (XINHUA)—The setting up of rural correspondence schools has helped farmers in Zhejiang Province, east China, to master more agro-techniques and become well-off.

A provincial official in charge of rural education said that the province has 68 rural correspondence schools, which have enrolled more than 90,000 farmers since 1988.

So far 80,000 of them have graduated from the schools and mastered at least one agro-technique.

About one half of them have been awarded the title of agro-technician, and many have taken the lead in applying, spreading and developing scientific techniques of farming and animal breeding.

One example is Zhao Zhengming, a farmer who graduated from a local correspondence school.

By putting what he learned into practice, he earns more than 1,000 yuan every day by raising 300 pigs and more than 13,000 chickens.

According to a statistical report provided by the Zhejiang Provincial Statistics Bureau, the average net income of rural residents in Zhejiang province averaged 1,746 yuan per capita last year, an increase of 28.5 percent over the previous year.

### **Central-South Region**

#### **Guangdong Secretary Puts Forth Eight Provincial Tasks**

HK2103054194 Guangzhou Guangdong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 0400 GMT 12 Mar 94

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, provincial party committee Secretary Xie Fei, National People's Congress [NPC] deputy and CPC Central Committee Political Bureau member, spoke at a panel discussion held by the Guangdong NPC Delegation in Beijing.

Secretary Xie Fei said: Premier Li Peng called in his work report for grasping each and every excellent opportunity to deepen reform, expand opening up, promote development, and maintain stability, this being where the overall interests of the whole party and the whole country lie. We should show concern for, submit to, and embody such overall interests in our work.

In view of the realities in Guangdong, Secretary Xie Fei put forth the following four views on Guangdong's work in the future:

1. To grasp each and every excellent opportunity to deepen reforms in a down-to-earth manner, including

financial, taxation, banking, foreign trade, and enterprise systems reform to be unfolded by the state this year, with a view to gradually building a socialist market economic mechanism,

2. To grasp each and every excellent opportunity to expand opening up with an eye to pushing ahead with reform and development, bringing into full play Guangdong's superiorities, raise the standard of opening up, and expand scale of opening up,

3. To grasp each and every excellent opportunity to press ahead with economic development, focus on high- and new-technological industrial development, vigorously develop high-yield, high-efficiency, and high-quality agriculture, heighten management standard, increase economic efficiency, stabilize and develop agricultural production and development, and place agricultural production and development high on this year's work agenda.

4. To strengthen solidarity, maintain stability, remain sober-minded, eradicate factors of instability in a timely fashion, and smoothly further reform, opening up, and economic construction.

In a related development, Secretary Xie Fei disclosed in Beijing yesterday that Guangdong Province will mainly concentrate on the following eight types of work in the years ahead with a view to raising the standard and expanding the scale of opening up, pushing ahead with reform and development, and bringing into fuller play Guangdong's inherent superiorities.

1. Attach great importance to inviting modern management expertise, advanced equipment, and qualified personnel with an eye to improving enterprise operational and management standards and enhancing product competitiveness on the market.

2. Actively invite funds to develop infrastructure facilities, basic industries, hi-tech and new-technological industries and transform old enterprises as well.

3. Invite more financial, banking, and commercial institutions into the province.

4. Push ahead with tertiary industrial development and build an operational mechanism that converges with the world market and follows international practice.

5. Successfully manage and develop enterprises run with three types of capital [foreign capital, overseas Chinese capital, and with both Chinese and foreign capital] as well as enterprises engaged in three forms of import processing and compensation trade in hopes of fully developing their roles in promoting domestic economic growth and opening up overseas markets.

6. Locate appropriate overseas business partners to push forward the provincewide economic growth.

7. Continually and fully develop the province's local and regional superiorities and carry out omnidirectional opening up.

8. To improve investment environment and create more favorable conditions for further opening up.

#### **Xie Fei Stresses Need for Plans Before Launching Projects**

*HK2103074494 Guangzhou Guangdong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 0400 GMT 8 Mar 94*

[Text] At a provincial conference on management of planned urban and rural construction held recently, Comrade Xie Fei indicated that in pursuing modernization projects in urban and rural areas, it is primarily necessary to do a good job of planning. Work in planning determines the future modern features of both urban and rural areas in the province, and is a major issue that has a bearing on many future generations and their well being. We must be resolute in doing a good job of work in this domain. Planning for urban and rural construction must be formulated in accordance with Guangdong's goal in realizing modernization. There must be an overall, comprehensive layout, with conspicuous foci. When such plans are ready, earnest implementation is called for to fulfill the goal of the plans. This precisely requires all places to adhere to principles, act according to their abilities, implement plans step by step, while paying attention to protecting the authority of the plans. NANFANG RIBAO carries the full text of Xie Fei's speech in a prominent position in its front page today.

#### **Guangdong Deputies Urge Halt To Misuse of License Plates**

*HK2103103894 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 24 Feb 94 p 2*

[By staff reporter Yuan Hsiu-Hsien (5913 4423 6343): "Guangdong People's Deputies From Hong Kong Call For a Halt To Abuse of Military Vehicle License Plates"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 23 Feb (TA KUNG PAO)—A total of 17 Hong Kong deputies to the Guangdong People's Congress, including Ye Ruo-lin, Yu Tang-sheng, Yen Tung-chen, and Liu Pei-chiong submitted a motion to the Guangdong People's Congress urging the removal of military and police license plates from cars used by leading cadres not related to the Army or police.

Xu Weikai, the member of the Guangdong People's Congress responsible for handling the motions, spoke highly of the motion. The illegitimate use of military license plates is a problem of major concern for interior inhabitants. It shows that the people at home share the views with those outside the border.

The motion stated that, not long ago, Hong Kong newspapers reported an incident which took place in Shenzhen: When a military vehicle collided with a truck from Hong Kong, the driver of the military vehicle beat the



driver from Hong Kong instead of giving an apology. Reportedly, the vehicle did not belong to the police, and it was only a company vehicle which used a military license plate to do businesses. The incident created an adverse influence in Hong Kong. The motion continued: It is said that, besides provincial and city leaders, the department- and bureau-level cadres also put military or police license plates on their cars. In order to make more money, some Army and police units openly sell license plates or lease military vehicles to businessmen. Such moves will affect relations between the people and the Army and police and will hinder the establishment of a modern urban management system, which will further deteriorate the already crowded traffic and damage the prestige of the Army and police.

The motion urged provincial-level leading cadres not related to the Army or police to take the military license plates off their cars. It also advised the provincial people's congress to submit a report to the Central Military Commission, Armed Police Headquarters, and Public Security Bureau calling for a halt to the practice of selling or contracting military license plates, which harms the reputation of the state, Army, and police.

#### **Guangdong Stresses Planning in Urban, Rural Construction**

*OW2003162594 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 20 Mar 94*

[Text] Guangzhou, March 20 (XINHUA)—South China's Guangdong Province is taking effective measures to stress planning in urban and rural construction.

Urbanization in this fast-booming province has hit a rapid pace in the past decade. However, this is the first time for the local government to begin to stress planning for urban and rural construction.

Central townships in the Pearl River Delta will have to make blueprints on local construction before 1995. All cities will have to revise their original blueprints. Certain laws to ensure the implementation of the blueprints will be made, according to the provincial urban and rural construction administration.

Infrastructural construction, especially of the sewage and refuse treatment system in urban areas, is to take priority in urban construction planning. Underground facilities must be completed ahead of above-ground buildings.

Officials from the administration said in a recent meeting that land which is not yet planned in detail is not to be leased. Construction of buildings in a line along both sides of a highway is banned, and houses already built along highways but in contravention of the new regulations will be removed.

In addition, architectural styles will be diversified soon. Alongside major railway stations, ports, public squares, airports, trade and commercial buildings and administrative buildings and along major urban streets, groups

of buildings and scenic spots bearing symbols of each local city will be constructed.

Guangdong now has 39 cities and 1,462 towns, with a total urban population topping 19.04 million.

In the past decade, many small towns and townships expanded to become medium cities. However, a lack of planning has resulted in air, water and noise pollution in the area. Transportation has also become difficult as many shops and other facilities have been built at random along highways.

#### **Shenzhen Symposium To Formulate Anti-Monopoly Law**

*OW2103142294 Beijing XINHUA in English 1409 GMT 21 Mar 94*

[Text] Shenzhen, March 21 (XINHUA)—China has placed the drafting of an anti-monopoly law on the agenda so as to promote healthy development of its socialist market economy.

This information was released at a symposium jointly sponsored by China's State Administration of Industry and Commerce and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTD) in Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, today.

The three-day international symposium is aimed at exchanging views on the roles of competition policy and competition laws, how to prevent monopolies which result from over-concentration of economic sectors on the market and how to prevent abusing favorable conditions on the market.

According to the symposium, since China enforced its Anti-Unfair Competition Law at the end of last year, China has scored progress in the development of a unified national market.

Various levels of the department of industry and commerce are taking measures to protect the legal rights and interests of producers and consumers.

A high-ranking official of the State Administration of Industry and Commerce said that his administration is willing to cooperate with UNCTD and its counterparts in international communities and jointly fulfill the international obligation stipulated by "fair principle and regulations".

Officials of the Administration of Industry and Commerce from all over the country and experts from Britain and Germany attended the symposium.

**Guangxi Chairman Reports Economic Achievements, Goals**

*HK1903041294 Nanning Guangxi People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Mar 94*

[Excerpts] Regional Chairman Cheng Kejie delivered a speech at a regional propaganda and ideological work conference on 5 March.

In his speech, Chairman Cheng Kejie first and foremost briefed participants on the region's economic situation in 1993 and expressed views on propaganda and ideological work in the region's economic domain in the new situation. He stated: In 1993, the whole region witnessed rapid economic growth, political stability, nationality solidarity, and social progress. The region's domestic gross national product reached 77.3 billion yuan, up by 19.6 percent over the previous year. The region's national economy witnessed sustained and rapid growth. The region's social investment in fixed assets reached 22.125 billion yuan, up by 56.9 percent over the previous year. The average per capita subsistence income of the region's urban residents reached 2,611 yuan, up by 12.3 percent over the previous year, while the average per capita income of the region's peasants reached 885 yuan, up by 4.3 percent over the previous year. [passage omitted]

Chairman Cheng Kejie stated: The year 1994 is a crucial year for us to push ahead with a series of reforms aimed at building and developing a socialist market economic structure. We should strive to push the region's economic growth onto a new stage and try to have the region's gross national product quadrupled three years ahead of schedule or even earlier.

Chairman Cheng Kejie expressed the hope that propaganda and ideological work in the region's economic domain will focus on the following aspects at present:

1. Correctly guiding public opinion and making it contribute more to reform, opening up, and modernization drive;
2. Publishing comprehensive, objective, and accurate reports to reflect facts and true situations;
3. Adhering to a fine style of seeking truth from facts and speaking the truths to boost morale and achieve tangible work results;
4. Conscientiously studying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics as well as party and state policies and principles, actively carrying out explorations, and continually raising work standards.

On the afternoon of 5 March, comrades attending the regional propaganda and ideological work conference unfolded panel discussions at which persons in charge of Liuzhou City, Yulin Prefecture, Baise Prefecture, and

various regional departments and bureaus exchanged views on the region's propaganda and ideological work. [passage omitted]

**Guangxi Leader Speaks at Regional Propaganda Conference**

*HK2103074094 Nanning Guangxi People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Mar 94*

[By station reporters Yang Qijian and Liao Rufu]

[Excerpts] The five-day regional conference on propaganda and ideological work ended in Nanning Theater on the morning of 8 March. The conference has relayed and studied the spirit of the National Conference on Propaganda and Ideological Work. Comrade Zhao Fulin [regional party committee secretary] made an important report at the conference. His report links the spirit of the National Conference on Propaganda and Ideological Work with Guangxi's actual conditions, and makes overall arrangements for strengthening and improving the region's tasks for propaganda and ideological work under the new situation. Comrade Cheng Kejie [regional party committee deputy secretary] made an important speech at the conference, discussing the region's economic situation and tasks today, and setting out requirements on propaganda and ideological work. Comrade Yang Jichang [regional party committee propaganda department head] reviewed the conditions of the region's propaganda and ideological work over the past few years, and made arrangements for work in this domain from now on. [passage omitted]

Ding Tingmo, regional party committee deputy secretary, made a speech summarizing the conference; he emphatically indicated the need to earnestly study and implement the spirit of the Central Conference on Propaganda and Ideological Work, create a new situation of propaganda and ideological work in Guangxi, with attention paid to the following issues:

1. Having a clear picture of the overall work situation of the whole party, doing a good job of propaganda and ideological work.
2. Continuing to do a good job of organizing study, propaganda, and research in the Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping, Volume Three.
3. Earnestly summarizing experiences, correctly giving play to the role of public opinion of the media; all localities, departments, and units should emphasize subscription of RENMIN RIBAO, and GUANGXI RIBAO, reception and relay of the newscast of the central and Guangxi regional radio broadcast stations as well as the Guangxi Regional Television Broadcast Station. These are the assigned political task for party organizations at various levels. Responsible persons of party committees and governments should pay attention to giving guidance to the work of the press, radio and television broadcast stations, and resolving some of their practical problems and difficulties.

4. Adhering to grasping the building of two civilizations simultaneously, and bringing up new people.

5. Magnifying the theme, and promoting socialist literature and art. And

6. Propaganda and ideological workers should become capable engineers of the human soul. [passage omitted]

Ding Tingmo said the regional party committee requires the entire region, from top to grass roots, all departments and units, to work hard in unity, and implement the spirit of the national and regional conferences on propaganda and ideological work in a down-to-earth way as quickly as possible. [passage omitted]

#### **Macao Company To Invest In Guangxi Tourist Resort**

OW1903161494 Beijing XINHUA in English 1325  
GMT 19 Mar 94

[Text] Nanning, March 19 (XINHUA)—The Magran Investment Company Ltd. of Macao has recently signed a series of contracts with Fangcheng City, in south-west Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, to develop a peninsula tourist resort near the port city.

The company will carry out a project to reclaim a 130-ha site from the sea, with work to start this year and to be completed in 24 months.

The parties agreed to set up Fangcheng-Zhuhai-Shenzhen-Macao and Macao-Fangcheng-Vietnam tourist routes.

Sources from Magran said the company has purchased 66 ha of land at the resort and plans to invest as much as one billion Hong Kong dollars to build hotel, villa, and public facilities and other development projects at the resort.

The Jiangshan Peninsula, 17 km from downtown Fangcheng, a major deep-water port in south-west China, was chosen as the site of a tourist resort for its unpolluted landscape, crystal blue water, wide beaches and many places of human interest.

Up to the end of 1993, the local government had invested 150 million yuan on road, power and water supplies and other constructions at the resort.

The future resort has also attracted investment worth of 139 million yuan by some 150 businesses from China and abroad, according to local sources.

#### **Hainan To Set Up Department To Manage South China Sea**

HK1903063094 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in English 1312 GMT 18 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, Mar 18 (CNS)—Mr Yan Hongmo, member of the CPPCC and director of the National Bureau of Oceanography, said that Hainan Province

would set up a department of oceanography to strengthen management over the Nansha, Xisha and Zhongsha archipelagoes and the surrounding waters.

Hainan Province is China's biggest ocean province with more than three million sq. kilometres of sea and the three archipelagoes of Nansha, Xisha and Zhongsha.

The province hopes to speed up its economic development and expand opening to the outside world by taking advantage of its environmental and ocean resources. Governor of the province Mr Ruan Chongwu said that the province would speed up the utilization and development of its ocean resources to strengthen its foreign exchange and cooperation with foreign countries and regions.

The department of oceanography in the province will plan the development, utilization and protection of ocean resources, giving priority to the development of ocean-related industries.

Mr Yan said that the output value of such industries had increased eightfold since 1979 but that value still did not match the size of China's population and the country's long coastline.

#### **Hainan Increases Opportunities for Foreign Investors**

OW2003032494 Beijing XINHUA in English 0244  
GMT 20 Mar 94

[Text] Haikou, March 20 (XINHUA)—Hainan Province, China's largest special economic zone, will further expand its scope for foreign investors.

Sources said that the provincial government is making measures to create a more free environment for foreign investment.

In the financial sector, Hainan is planning to set up three overseas banks, two overseas insurance companies and two foreign investment corporations. Now Hainan has three overseas banks.

The province will encourage foreign businessmen to run commercial firms, department stores, chains and supermarkets.

It permits foreign-funded enterprises to purchase shares of domestic enterprises with decision-making power in imports and exports.

In the communications and transportation sector, the province will encourage foreign businessmen to invest in running express highways, railways, auto transport and construction of ports.

Hainan will also let foreign investors enter airport construction and aviation services and it intends to run jointly-funded airlines with foreign counterparts on a trial basis.



Foreign businessmen are permitted to purchase the shares of state enterprises in Hainan and merge with state enterprises.

They can also transform state enterprise by means of leasing and contracts.

#### **Ruan Chongwu Elected Head of Hainan NPC Delegation**

*HK2103074294 Haikou Hainan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Mar 94*

[Report by station correspondent Tian Shi]

[Text] The Hainan provincial delegation to the Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] held a plenary meeting yesterday [8 March] at the Olympic Hotel, where they were stationed, and elected Ruan Chongwu as chief of the delegation, and Du Qinglin and Pan Qiongxiang as deputy chiefs. In addition, the deputies also discussed the lists of the presidium of the Second Session of the Eighth NPC, the secretaries-general, and the session's draft agenda.

#### **Henan Becomes 'First Choice of Foreign Investors'**

*OW2103141694 Beijing XINHUA in English 1358 GMT 21 Mar 94*

[Text] Zhengzhou, March 21 (XINHUA)—Central China's Henan Province has become the first choice of foreign investors beginning to eye the vast interior of the country for more economic opportunities.

At present, partly foreign-funded enterprises total 2970 in Henan and actual investment used has reached 600 million U.S. dollars.

Foreign capital has poured into the province from more than 50 countries and regions of the world. Investment scale has been further enlarged.

Seventy percent of Henan's total joint ventures boast foreign capital investments from 5 to 30 million U.S. dollars.

Apart from funding the booming industrial and service sectors, more and more foreign investment has been directed toward infrastructure projects.

Zhengzhou Nissan Motor Co., Ltd., jointly funded by Japan, Thailand and China, has become one of the province's biggest profit-earners after introducing advanced technology and management experience.

A large agricultural province with very few foreign-funded enterprises only several years ago, Henan has rapidly expanded its economic opening-up in recent years.

Rich natural resources, abundant agricultural products, an ample labor force and preferential policies in utilizing

foreign investment have effectively pushed Henan to the forefront of economic activities in inland China.

Henan's economic growth was six times the country's average in the year 1993, which was also faster than that of the developed coastal provinces. Its export trade volume also topped that of interior provinces last year.

#### **Hubei Governor Heads Meeting on Three Gorges Project**

*HK2103065994 Wuhan Hubei People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 7 Mar 94*

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon, Governor Jia Zhijie met with members of related departments under the provincial authorities to handle official business in Yichang; they studied and resolved six major issues relating to supporting the Three Gorges project in a matter of only half a day.

When Premier Li Peng inspected the Three Gorges project toward the end of last year, he explicitly set out requirements on a series of issues, including building of Yichang's Huanglongsi airport, the Yi-Huang highway, and telecommunication undertakings that have a direct bearing on the Three Gorges project.

At the very beginning when he started work, Governor Jia Zhijie put it bluntly that the Three Gorges project is located in Hubei, and the province is duty-bound to do a good job concerning the project. Regarding the several issues Premier Li Peng showed concern for, they must be implemented and launched immediately. [passage omitted]

It was decided at the meeting to handle official business that the provincial authorities would invest 23 million yuan in the Huanglongsi airport project, and have it completed by the end of 1995. New channels for investment should be enthusiastically opened so the Yi-Huang highway is completed by the end of 1995. [passage omitted]

The meeting made clear-cut decisions on improving Yichang's environmental quality, moving key enterprises that have pollution problems out of the city, and building the Yunci deep water harbor. Governor Jia Zhijie said, the six major issues related to the Three Gorges project were resolved in only half day. This showed that all departments have grasped the Three Gorges project as a top priority for the whole country and province, and embodied the spirit of breaking conventional rules and resolving specific problems in specific ways. In this spirit, the whole province from top to grass roots should make still greater direct contributions to the building of the Three Gorges project.

### Hunan Secretary Views Propaganda, Ideological Work

HK2103152094 Changsha Hunan People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Mar 94

[Text] A provincial propaganda and ideological work conference was solemnly inaugurated in Changsha yesterday.

The conference was held to relay and implement the spirit of a recently concluded national propaganda and ideological work conference; obtain instructions from the provincial party committee and government leaders with regard to propaganda and ideological work; review and sum up the province's propaganda and ideological work in 1993; and discuss and arrange for the province's propaganda and ideological work in 1994.

The conference was attended by over 300 people from the prefectural, autonomous prefectural, city, and provincial departments; large enterprises; large mines; some Changsha-based institutions of higher learning party committee secretaries; and the prefectural, autonomous prefectural, and city party committee propaganda departments directors.

Also attending yesterday's conference were provincial party, government, and military leaders, including Yang Zhengwu; [provincial military district commander] Pang Weiqiang; Yang Minzhi; Luo Haifan; Hu Biao; Wu Xiangdong; Yu Haichao; Pan Guiyu; Zhuo Kangning; Liu Tianying; and others.

Wen Xuande, provincial party committee standing committee member and propaganda department director, briefed the participants on the agenda and main spirit of the recently concluded national propaganda and ideological work conference.

Provincial party committee Secretary Wang Maolin delivered a keynote speech, which was divided into the following three parts:

1. Further unify understanding of the extreme importance of propaganda and ideological work in light of the overall national interests during the crucial period.
2. Chart a clear-cut orientation for the province's propaganda and ideological work in accordance with the basic principles and major tasks spelt out by the central authorities.
3. Enable the party organizations at all levels to practically strengthen leadership over and constantly improve and refine propaganda and ideological work.

In his speech, Secretary Wang Maolin stated: The propaganda and ideological front has been one of the important fronts for building socialist modernization. The CPC has always attached great importance to propaganda and ideological work. Ever since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has repeatedly called for attaching great importance to ideological and political

work and carrying it out practically and conscientiously rather than slackening on it.

Secretary Wang Maolin said: At the recently concluded national propaganda and ideological work conference, Comrade Jiang Zemin expounded on the extreme importance of propaganda and ideological work in the new period in light of the overall national interests in the course of building socialism with Chinese characteristics; laid stress on six work aspects; and urged the party committees at all levels to strengthen leadership over propaganda and ideological work. This year, China's economic structural reform is to make bigger strides toward building a socialist market economic structure on the basis of a host of successful experiences over the past 15 years and will, thereby, enter a crucial stage of comprehensive development. At present, the whole party must work hard, grasp each and every opportunity; deepen reform; expand opening up, promote development, and maintain stability, this being tasks facing Hunan's propaganda and ideological work also. Whether it is possible or not to raise propaganda and ideological work to a new level is bound to affect to a great extent the overall work of the central authorities and also the entire party cause.

Speaking of charting a clear-cut orientation for the province's propaganda and ideological work, Secretary Wang Maolin noted: At the recent national conference, the CPC Central Committee explicitly spelt out a series of principles and tasks for propaganda and ideological work and called on the whole party to take Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics as the most basic principle; arm the masses with scientific theories; guide the masses with correct public opinion; indoctrinate the masses with a lofty spirit; and encourage the masses with outstanding literary and artistic works, these being the general and strategic tasks aimed at intensifying propaganda and ideological work in the course of building a socialist market economic structure. The CPC Central Committee also put forward a 12-point principle, summing up both the historical and realistic experiences in the party's propaganda and ideological work during the socialist construction period and targeting a series of major propaganda and ideological issues that have a sizable impact on the country's overall interests. In order to implement this principle and attain the abovementioned goals, we should carry out work in a creative manner and in light of the province's actual conditions. Hunan's propaganda and ideological work should be primarily aimed at arming the broad masses of the party members, cadres, and people with the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics; building a socialist market economic structure; and training, in the long run, a new generation of socialist people with lofty ideals, moral integrity, a sense of discipline, and cultural accomplishments.

Secretary Wang Maolin maintained: Comrade Jiang Zemin solemnly stated at the recent national conference: The local party organizations at all levels should assume

greater responsibility for propaganda and ideological work as well as spiritual civilization building. To implement the spirit of Comrade Jiang Zemin's instruction to the letter we should, first and foremost, firmly adhere to a system under which party committee secretaries at all levels constantly take personal charge of and provide guidance to propaganda and ideological workers; second, the party committees at all levels should strive to establish a system under which propaganda and ideological work is to be reviewed and appraised at regular intervals; third, we should actively implement a system whereby all party leaders are required to accomplish a number of two civilizations building tasks during their tenure of office; fourth, we should build an effective leadership system and a sound management system for each and every propaganda and ideological department; fifth, we should gradually increase input in propaganda and cultural undertakings; and sixth, we should work hard to create a sound environment under which qualified personnel are able to develop their talents and skills with ease and comfort.

Yang Zhengwu, provincial party committee deputy secretary, also delivered a speech at the conference.

#### **Hunan Governor Calls For Strengthening Ideological Work**

*HK2003042294 Changsha Hunan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Mar 94*

[Text] At the provincial conference on propaganda and ideological work called yesterday, Chen Bangzhu, Hunan provincial party committee deputy secretary, concurrently governor, emphasized that the propaganda and ideological front is a very important one, propaganda and ideological work departments are very important departments, and propaganda and ideological workers are a very important force. At the crucial moment when tasks for reform, development, and maintaining stability are very heavy today, it is all the more necessary to pay great attention to doing a good job of doing propaganda and ideological work.

Comrade Chen Bangzhu said the current provincial conference on propaganda and ideological work is a very important one that has a bearing on the overall situation. At the national work conference on propaganda and ideological work, Comrade Jiang Zemin made profound discussion on the importance of propaganda and ideological work. Comrade Wang Maolin made exhaustive explanations in his theme report delivered on 4 March. This being the case, under the new situation we must pay greater attention to propaganda and ideological work and cannot afford any neglect or carelessness. Work in this domain must be greatly strengthened, and not the least weakened; it must be improved, and not come to a standstill.

Comrade Chen Bangzhu stressed that party committees, governments, and various departments at all levels should attach great importance to and support propaganda and ideological work. Primarily, it is imperative to

implement the principle of doing two types of work simultaneously, attaching equal importance to both. Second, governments at all level should proceed to provide greater support and help for propaganda and ideological work in hardware and software. Hardware support means to ungrudgingly spending money to equip the propaganda and ideological front with necessary modern means step by step, to further improve conditions for developing propaganda and cultural undertakings, and resolve some practical difficulties of propaganda and ideological departments in a down-to-earth way. Software support means to constantly brief propaganda and ideological departments on the current situation and policies, and help them promptly see conditions and grasp the overall situation. At the same time, leadership at various levels should befriend more propaganda and ideological workers, constantly lend an ear to their opinions and suggestions, and learn to make use of this channel to improve their own work.

The task is heavy and the road ahead is a long one for propaganda and ideological work. We believe that a brand new situation will surface in Hunan's propaganda and ideological work in the wake of the current conference, and will play a still greater role in socialist modernization and make still greater contributions.

Wang Keying, provincial party committee standing committee member, concurrently governor in charge of routine affairs, presided over the conference yesterday. Attending the conference also were Wen Xuande and Liu Dingying.

#### **Southwest Region**

##### **Guizhou Secretary Addresses Rural Work Conference**

*HK0303101994 Guiyang Guizhou People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Feb 94*

[Text] The Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee yesterday held a provincial rural work conference in Guiyang to relay and implement the spirit of a recently concluded central rural work conference, exchange rural economic work experiences among various areas, discuss and study a new train of thought for as well as concrete measures of accelerating Guizhou's agricultural and rural economic growth, and arrange for the province's agricultural and rural work in 1994. Yesterday's conference was chaired by Chen Shineng, provincial party committee deputy secretary and provincial governor.

Provincial party Committee Secretary Liu Fangren attended and delivered an important speech in which he emphatically asserted: Under a new economic structure, so long as we strive to enhance a sense of market economy, firmly grasp each and every excellent opportunity, find new ways out by dint of in-depth reforms, and push ahead with development by negotiating difficulties, we will definitely be able to push ahead with Guizhou's agricultural and rural economic growth. In



order to steadily resolve the problem of food and clothing and bring about a comparatively well-off livelihood, we should exert our utmost efforts to develop a high-yield, high-efficiency, and high-quality agriculture, successfully conduct land exploitation and utilization, more rapidly transfer surplus rural labor to nonagricultural sectors, secure a steady grain output growth, steadily increase peasants' income, simultaneously seek to bring about a comparatively well-off livelihood and provide assistance to poverty-stricken areas, and promote township and town enterprises development.

Secretary Liu Fangren went on: We should also make a success of family planning work, push forward agricultural growth by virtue of advanced science and technology, step up infrastructure construction, successfully develop county-level economy and further county-level comprehensive reform, build a rural economic operative mechanism and a rural management structure conformable to a market economy, further stabilize basic rural policies, be bold in developing, creating, and enlivening new operative and organizational modes, press ahead with joint-stock system development as well as establish and perfect a socialized service system in the rural areas, vigorously develop integrated rural economic operation, cultivate and develop a rural market system, intensify macroeconomic regulation and control, increase agricultural input, establish and perfect an agricultural protection system as well as an agricultural risk compensation mechanism, and continually and successfully build all rural reform experimental zones and counties.

Secretary Liu Fangren especially called in his speech on party committees and governments at all levels in Guizhou to direct most of their energies to agricultural and rural work, strengthen and improve the CPC leadership over rural work, constantly improve guidance and leadership over rural market economic operation, continually and firmly grasp two key work aspects at the same time, and continually enhance grass-roots power organs and organizations.

Secretary Liu Fangren finally called on leading cadres at all levels in Guizhou to practically improve leadership style and methods, devote more time to theory studies, conduct more investigations and study, do more realistic work, and persist in the system under which leaders at all levels go to work in the rural areas for some time every year. The leaders at all levels, he added, should go deep into villages, households, as well as the forefront of agricultural production to listen to the views of the masses, implement policies, and resolve problems for peasants in a down-to-earth manner.

Yesterday's conference was attended by principal prefectural, autonomous prefectural, city, and county party and government leaders; persons in charge of prefectural, autonomous prefectural, city, and county agricultural departments and miscellaneous departments; provincial party committee, people's congress, government, and Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference

committee leaders; as well as persons in charge of various departments concerned.

### **Hong Kong Company Invests in Sichuan Express Highway**

*OW1903130794 Beijing XINHUA in English 1150 GMT 19 Mar 94*

[Text] Chengdu, March 19 (XINHUA)—Southwest China's Sichuan Province on Friday [18 March] signed a contract with New China Hong Kong Group Ltd on the building of a four-lane 90 km express highway linking this provincial capital with Mianyang city to the north-east.

The contract was signed by Sichuan provincial officials and Tsui Tsin-tong, chairman of the Hong Kong company.

The original Chengdu-Mianyang highway, in one of the most economically active areas of this southwest China province, has been a bottleneck in the region's economic growth.

The Hong Kong company will pay for 60 percent of the 1.35 billion yuan (about 155 million U.S. dollars) total cost of the project and Sichuan the rest.

The express highway is due to be completed in three years from the day work starts, according to the contract.

Officials said that the Chengdu-Mianyang express highway will link up with two other main highways in the region and is expected to boost the local economy.

### **Editorial Views Tibetan Human Rights Situation**

*HK1903052694 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 19 Mar 94 p 2*

[Editorial: "Mark What Tibet NPC Deputies Say on Human Rights"]

[Text] Fifteen deputies from Tibet attending the Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] met Chinese and foreign reporters a few days ago and answered their questions on Tibet's human rights and other issues of common concern.

Some of these deputies come from top levels of the autonomous region while others are from the basic levels; some are of serf origin and some are living Buddhas from the monasteries. They used facts to explain that the Tibetans are living in peace and tranquility and genuinely enjoy human rights and to refute the lies spread by certain "guardians of human rights" on Tibet's human rights.

More than 40 years ago Tibet was like a state in the extremely backward Middle Ages and one of the regions in the world where human rights violation were very serious. Following the democratic reform and abolition of the extremely decadent and dark feudal serf system, the millions of serfs and slaves stood up. They were no

longer the property of the serf owners who could be traded, transferred, exchanged, and used as payment of debt or who were subjected to the savage actions of eye gouging and cutting off of tongues, hands, and legs. Since then, they have enjoyed basic human rights and have become masters of their own affairs. Earthshaking changes have taken place in Tibet after more than 40 years of construction. The situation in Tibet is now characterized by political stability, economic development, social progress, national concord, and peace and tranquility. After giving an account of Tibet's rapid development in recent years, Re Di, who is responsible for the Tibet Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, said: "With a brand new outlook, Tibet now stands firm on the roof of the world."

Who says that human rights are being encroached upon in Tibet? These facts precisely prove that the Chinese Government most respects human rights in Tibet and that the Tibetan people have gained human rights to the greatest extent. This forms a sharp contrast to racial discrimination which still prevails in the United States today.

It is the principle of the UN Charter to enhance and encourage respect for human rights and basic freedom of the whole of mankind, irrespective of race, sex, language, or religion. The United States, which talks volubly about human rights, should have observed this principle. For a long time, however, the laws in some southern states in the United States still regard certain racial discrimination systems as legal, such as schools which separate whites from other races, laws which oppose marriages between white and black, and different public utilities for whites and blacks. This makes it easy to understand why the United States has still not ratified implementation of the "Convention on Preventing and Punishing Genocide," "International Convention on Banning and Punishing the Crime of Apartheid," "International Convention on Abolishing All Forms of Racial Discrimination," and other international human rights treaties.

There is no doubt that the people in Tibet have gained a wide range of unprecedented human rights. However, there are some people in the world who say that human rights are being violated in Tibet. These people apply the human rights concept of the West to view the reality in Tibet or they simply use concocted or seriously distorted facts to substitute Tibet's reality and befuddle world opinion. Last May, a Western organization spread the news that Tibet had arrested more than 100 Tibetans. The report was a pure fabrication. In fact, only three persons were tried at that time, of which one was immediately released and the other two had directly undermined state security. At the 50th meeting of the UN Human Rights Committee held in February this year, a representative of a nongovernmental organization went so far as to present a piece of news, which he himself did not verify, to attack the human rights situation in Tibet. The so-called list presented by Christopher of 105 "peaceful dissidents" jailed in Tibet was also

fabricated. Re Di told reporters: According to an investigation, many people on the list do not even exist. Some of them are living in their own homes. We do not know where the list came from. What would be the reaction of Christopher to such an explanation?

The Tibetans, who have personally experienced historic changes since Tibet's liberation over the past decades, rather than the people in the West, who are far away from the region and are ignorant of Tibet, are most qualified to speak on human rights in Tibet. Some of the 15 Tibetan deputies, who gave an account of Tibet's human rights to Chinese and foreign reporters a few days ago, were slaves in the past. They all had records of their human rights being trampled upon before the democratic reform and the wide range of human rights enjoyed after the democratic reform. Their appraisal of Tibet's human rights is genuine and fair. When a reporter asked about Tibet's human rights, Ruo Sang, director of a Lhasa neighborhood, said: I am most qualified to answer the question. We were slaves in the past without any human rights. Today, we have become masters and genuinely enjoy human rights.

Even figures from abroad have acknowledged the development and progress in the region after their trips to Tibet. Those who were prejudiced toward Tibet in the past have also stated that it is unfair to view Tibet based on one-sided statements.

Here, we would like to ask: Why are certain Western countries and organizations always trying to attack human rights in Tibet, regardless of the facts? Why have they thrown mud at the Tibetans, who have freed themselves from suffering and who have become masters of their own affairs, rather than condemning the darkness, brutality, and cruelty of the serf owners who deprived the Tibetans of their human rights? Why have they paid special attention to a handful of splittists while ignoring the efforts made by the Tibetans to boost construction and develop the economy? There is only one answer to these questions: They are making use of human rights in an attempt to support "Tibetan independence," stirred up by a tiny handful of splittists, and disrupt China's reunification. As stated by the Tibetan deputies, such a conspiracy will be resolutely opposed by the people of the whole country, including the Tibetans.

#### **Tibet Deputy Secretary on Organizational, Personnel Affairs**

*OW0503041294 Lhasa Tibet Television Network in Mandarin 1200 GMT 4 Mar 94*

[Announcer-read report over video; from the "Regional News Hookup" program]

[Text] Addressing the regional conference on organizational and personnel affairs which concluded on 4 March, Guo Jinlong, deputy secretary of the Tibet Regional Party Committee, forwarded these five requirements for improving Tibet's organizational and personnel affairs while building a socialist market economic



system: First, we must intensify theoretical study to liberate our minds and become more aware of the need to press forward and bring forth new ideas; second, leading bodies must continue to heighten their political awareness and improve their work style; third, grass-roots party organizations must be built into stronger bodies; fourth, positive and steady efforts must be made to ensure the success of three reform programs; and fifth, organizational and personnel affairs departments must build themselves into stronger bodies.

Comrade Guo Jinlong said: In recent years, guided by the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, the vast number of cadres in Tibet have further emancipated their minds and renewed their mindsets. However, timeworn concepts and outmoded ideas have not yet been uprooted. Under the new situation today, arming the minds of party member-cadres with the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and continuing to emancipate our minds and renew our mindsets are important and urgent tasks as well as the basic aspects of the party's ideological construction. He stressed: Party member-cadres must set examples of study. They must be more conscientious about the study and be more assiduous in doing research. Leading cadres must use their own examples to guide the study of party member-cadres at all levels.

Comrade Guo Jinlong pointed out: To build stronger grass-roots party organizations in Tibet, we must start with building up the grass-roots party organizations in the sprawling agricultural and pastoral areas. We must firmly strengthen our leadership, throw in more manpower, and spend more time in improving various party branches and their supporting party organs in rural areas. Meanwhile, we must make great efforts to revitalize the weak and listless [ruan ruo huan san] leading bodies as quickly as possible so that grass-roots party organizations in agricultural and pastoral areas can be built into fighting fortresses for launching antiseperatist struggles and leading the masses to wipe out poverty and become affluent.

Speaking on the need for organizational and personnel departments to build up themselves, Guo Jinlong forwarded these three requirements: First, they must thoroughly study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics so as to thoroughly emancipate their minds and renew their mindsets. Second they must carry forward the fine traditions and change their work style. Third, they must firmly carry out set policies.

Lu Huimin, member of the regional party committee standing committee and head of the regional party committee organization department, examined last year's work and elaborated on this year's projects.

### Tibet's Economy Grows 'Steadily' in Various Areas

OW0503044794 Lhasa Tibet People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1430 GMT 12 Feb 94

[By reporter Ren Youming: "Adhering to the Reform and Opening Up Policy and Strengthening Macroeconomic Control—Tibet's Economic Operation Is Entering the Orbit of Sound Circulation"; from the "News" program]

[Text] Last year, to adapt itself to the establishment of a socialist market economic structure, Tibet seized the opportunities to continue carrying out the reform and opening up policy and to strengthen macroeconomic control, thus enabling Tibet's economic operation to move into the orbit of sound circulation. The region's economy grew steadily.

1. Farm and animal husbandry production expanded steadily. In the field of agriculture in particular, a bumper harvest was reaped for the sixth consecutive year in 1993. Total output of grain and oil-bearing crops amounted to 620 million kg, up 3.3 percent over 1992. Total agricultural output value is expected to top 2.22 billion yuan, up 5.3 percent over 1992. In livestock production, despite difficulties caused by natural disasters, the main production quotas were slightly higher than or were basically equal to those of the previous year. Town and village enterprises and diversified undertakings expanded fairly rapidly. The total output value of town and village enterprises reached 340 million yuan, breaking all previous records and presenting an increase of 14.9 percent over 1992.

2. There was a marked improvement in the economic returns of transport and industrial enterprises. The region's total industrial output value is expected to reach 470 million yuan, up 7.8 percent over the previous year. The output of major items rose by a big margin over that of 1992. Product quality improved, and production capacity and marketing ratio reached 94.85 percent. Both production and marketing efficiency rose. The number of losing enterprises declined by a small margin.

3. New progress was made in foreign economic relations, trade, and tourism. The region's foreign trade is expected to reach \$100 million, up 55.4 percent over 1992. In tourism, efforts were made to improve management and operational standards, to open up new roads and scenic spots, and to develop a special category of tourism to enhance attraction. In 1993, Tibet recorded 23,000 visits by foreign tourists, and the income from tourism topped 106 million yuan, an all-time-high record.

4. Investment in fixed assets expanded steadily, and fairly significant progress was made in the construction of key projects. The region's investment in fixed assets came to 1.59 billion yuan, up 15 percent over the previous year.



5. Individual economy grew rapidly. At present, there are 41,000 individually and privately run enterprises in the region, employing more than 70,000 people, with total capital topping 200 million yuan. Annual taxes paid by these enterprises accounted for 40 percent of the region's industrial and business taxes.

6. The reform of the economic structure continued to develop in depth. The proportion of mandatory plans in the planned economy dropped, while the ratio of market regulation rose. Great strides were made in pricing reform. The prices of timber and other products were decontrolled. The market was growing. The pace of reform of the commodity circulation system was accelerated. Last year, the region's total retail sales reached 1.9 billion yuan, up 13.1 over 1992.

7. Macroeconomic control was strengthened, and financial order improved markedly. The region's financial institutions recovered 220 million yuan of inter-bank loans, accounting for more than 60 percent of the total loans, (?eliminated) over 80 items involving arbitrary exaction of fees and fines from enterprises, and returned more than 2.5 million yuan to staff and workers who had asked to participate in a fund pooling effort. In addition, the balance of deposits in banks throughout the region topped 900 million yuan, up 29.46 percent over the previous year. The region's revenue exceeded 140 million yuan, up 37 percent over 1992.

#### **Tibet's Economy Expands in 1993**

*OW0503074094 Lhasa Tibet People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1430 GMT 13 Feb 94*

[Report by reporter Ren Youming: "Breaking Up the Closed-Door Mode and Establishing a New Pattern of Opening Up to the Outside World—Tibet's Economy Is Leaving the Plateau To Establish Links With All Parts of the Country"; from the "News" program]

[Text] Last year, Tibet further opened itself up to other parts of China and to the outside world, thus enabling the region's economy, which had remained closed for a long time, to begin leaving the plateau to establish links with other parts of the country and with the world. In 1993 alone, Tibet approved 40 cooperative investment projects with a contracted investment volume of over 67 million yuan and \$9.6 million, thus setting a record in introducing outside capital to the region. Foreign trade volume reached \$100 million, setting a record. This shows that the original rigid and closed form of economy in the region has been broken and that the region's economy is beginning to move in the direction of an open pattern. A new economic operating mechanism is taking shape.

Last year, the regional party committee and government lost no time in taking the initiative to open up Tibet to the outside world by strengthening ties with neighboring provinces and cities, especially strengthening lateral economic cooperation with the coastal areas. Serious efforts were made to cultivate markets outside the region and to

support and encourage economic departments and enterprises to seek markets in the coastal areas and in other countries. According to incomplete statistics, economic and foreign trade departments in various prefectures and cities set up nearly 100 trade missions, export-oriented trade display centers, and wholly owned or joint venture enterprises in Guangdong, Shandong, Shanghai, Liaoning, Tianjin, Beijing, and Hainan Provinces and Cities. The regional department of economic relations and trade alone set up more than 20 foreign trade centers in the coastal areas. It also cooperated with foreign firms to establish more than 10 export-oriented enterprises, including an eiderdown processing plant in Shenzhen, a goat down processing plant in Hebei, and a warehouse in the Tianjin Bonded Area. Through these centers, Tibet's farm and animal products and nationality handicraft products were able to enter the world market.

While transforming their operating mechanisms, state-owned enterprises in the region also took the initiative to enter into cooperation with large enterprises in the coastal areas. So far, they have established dozens of export-oriented wholly owned or cooperative enterprises in Chengdu, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, and Zhuhai. In Hainan Province alone, Tibet has set up more than 10 enterprises there.

To attract outside business firms and to promote prosperity by opening up to the outside world, the autonomous region stepped up the construction of infrastructure facilities in 1993 despite financial difficulties in a bid to expand trading with other parts of China and foreign countries. It invested more than 1 billion yuan to finance the expansion of the Bangda Airport in Gonggar County, to improve the Sichuan-Tibet, Qinghai-Tibet, and China-Nepal highways, to import advance communications equipment, to install program-controlled, direct-dialing telephones in the urban areas of six prefectures and cities, and to build new power stations. At the same time, the right to handle foreign trade and the power to examine and approve foreign trade investment projects were delegated to lower levels, thus enhancing the capacity to attract foreign investments and investments from other parts of China. So far, Tibet has attracted nearly 1 billion yuan worth of investments from more than 20 provinces and cities in China and more than \$100 million of foreign capital, and has accepted nearly 30 aid projects, worth more than \$40 million, from United Nations organizations and the governments of foreign countries.

#### **More Mineral Reserves Discovered in Tibet**

*OW1903022394 Beijing XINHUA in English 0113 GMT 19 Mar 94*

[Text] Lhasa, March 19 (XINHUA)—A massive geological survey since 1986 has resulted in the finding of 130 new mineral deposits, including copper, lead, zinc, silver, gold, mercury and other important minerals, in the Tibetan Autonomous Region, official sources here said.

The sources noted that geologists have worked out a 27-part mineral distribution map on a 1:200,000 scale, covering 193,200 square km, about 16 percent of the total area of Tibet.

New discoveries include the finding of gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and other metals from volcanoes near Samyai temple, in Chanang county.

Explorers also found a large andalusite deposit at Ramba town of Rinbung county, the sources said.

The explorers have also carried out a detailed survey of the chromium in Qusum county, the gold in Xaitong-moin county, the multi-metal sources in Maizhokunggar county and the geothermal potential at Yangbajain in Damxung county.

Moreover, the explorers found that the many salt lakes in Tibet contain not only boron, but also lithium, tin, cesium and other valuable minerals.

In a survey of the Yangbajain geothermal area 90 km from Lhasa last year, explorers found that there is a layer of water at 262 degrees celsius at a depth of 2,006 meters. This was cited as another important breakthrough following the discovery of a 202 degrees celsius water layer at 1,000 m deep in 1989.

According to the sources, Tibet has built in recent years 120 new mines, including 28 chromium-iron mines, 11 boron mines and seven gold mines.

The output value of mining now accounts for more than one third of the industrial output value of the Tibetan Autonomous Region, the sources added.

### North Region

#### Beijing Reports Statistics on Anticorruption Probes

SK0403102894 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 15 Feb 94 p 1

[Text] In 1993 the procuratorial organs at all levels throughout Beijing Municipality scored new achievements in concentrating their efforts on investigating and handling major and appalling cases of corruption by resolutely implementing the arrangements made for the anticorruption struggle by the CPC Central Committee, the municipal party committee, and the municipal people's government.

The municipality placed 1,044 cases violating party discipline and the administrative discipline on file for investigation and prosecution in the year. Of these cases, 518 are of economic ones such as embezzlement and accepting bribes and account for 49.6 percent of the total. Of these economic cases, appalling and major ones account for 42 percent of the total. The municipality punished 593 party-member wrongdoers. Of these party members, 204 were dismissed from the party; 96 were placed on probation within the party; 17 were dismissed

from their party posts; 276 were given serious warnings or warnings; and 263 were punished with administrative sanctions.

Since the sixth Beijing municipal conference held in June last year on encouraging officials to perform their duties honestly and particularly since the second plenum of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, the municipal discipline inspection and procuratorial organs at all levels have further reinforced their strength in investigating and handling cases and increased quarter after quarter the number of new cases that have been placed on file for investigation and prosecution. According to the statistics, 177 cases were placed on file in the second quarter; 188 were placed on file in the third quarter; and 388 were placed on file in the fourth quarter.

Since the anticorruption struggle the municipality has emphatically investigated and handled the cases violating the discipline and law, which have been committed by the leading cadres of party and government organs and by the working personnel of judicial departments, law enforcement and administrative departments, and economic and managerial departments. E Zhiqiang, former chairman of the Chaoyang district commission for foreign economic relations and trade, was dismissed from the party on charges of embezzling public funds and accepting bribes worth more than 8,600 yuan during his tenure. Chen Zhiwen, former chief procurator of the Changping county people's procuratorate, was dismissed from the party on charges of demanding and accepting cash and materials worth more than 21,000 yuan and embezzling public funds and material worth more than 7,400 yuan.

#### Beijing Accelerates Urban, Suburban Economic Cooperation

OW0603033594 Beijing XINHUA in English 0241 GMT 6 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 6 (XINHUA)—Beijing picked up speed in merging urban and suburban industries and services.

By 1993, urban-suburban joint economic entities of various types have reached 3,746 from a mere 520 manufacturing businesses a decade ago.

The set-up also expanded to other areas such as scientific and technological cooperation and business with overseas ventures.

In the industrial sector, there are 200 subsidiary member factories in the outskirts now. The suburban establishments are able to provide more space and labor as well as capital the urban factories need in order to expand.

A survey shows that close to 20,000 specialists from Beijing's institutions of higher learning and research institutes are working for the suburban enterprises. The

technology input has helped invigorating the rural industries by diversifying the product mix and lifting the quality to a high level.

Last year, the value of industrial output in urban and suburban joint ventures amounted to the tune of 15.5 billion yuan, up 48.2 percent over 1992. They also turned over 1.32 billion yuan in profits and taxes to the state.

### **Self-Employed Individual Workers More Common in Beijing**

OW0603024894 Beijing XINHUA in English 0140  
GMT 6 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 6 (XINHUA)—Residents in Beijing are finding that nowadays more and more daily necessities and services are provided by individual peddlars who have spread into every street in the capital.

Figures from the city's Individual Laborers' Association show that Beijing residents buy 80 percent of their foodstuffs, including meat, eggs, vegetables and fruits, from individual peddlars.

More than 80 percent of the city's 140,000 businesses engaged in commerce, catering, repairs and other services are managed by individual laborers.

Self-employed laborers are playing an indispensable role in Beijing people's daily life.

Officials from the association noted that Beijing used to have few individual laborers.

In 1978, there were only 259 self-employed workers in Beijing. Private businesses had little to do with residents here.

As the country adopts a more flexible and diversified economy, private business has been encouraged by the municipal government. The number of individual workers in Beijing has grown in leaps and bounds.

In 1992, the city's individual-business households increased by 35.5 percent, setting a national record.

By the end of last month, the city's individual-business households had risen to 336,000. That is, every ten households in Beijing are served by one individual-business household.

In addition, the association officials say, those private businesses are more than adding employment opportunities for surplus rural laborers—they facilitate people's daily life, make the market prosper and help adjust the economic structure.

The annual retailing volume of the city's individual-business households registers at 3.4 billion yuan (400 million U.S. dollars), accounting for 6 percent of the city's total.

Each year, the city's individual workers hand over about 280 million yuan (31 million U.S. dollars) in state taxes.

Meanwhile, more and more private workers have been involved in the management of small state-owned enterprises, giving a shot in the arm to firms in the red.

Officials said that some 6,000 small state commercial firms have taken on a good shape after introducing private management.

At present, there are 4,100 private ventures in the city, employing 56,000 workers, offering over 130 million yuan (15 million U.S. dollars) in state taxes.

These private firms have extended their businesses from the previous handicraft, catering service and merchandise to wider areas, such as clothing, trade, transport, house construction and technology.

Many firms have created by now well-known brands which are welcomed by consumers.

### **Hebei Governor Reports on Fast Economic Growth**

OW0503114294 Beijing XINHUA in English 1049  
GMT 5 Mar 94

[Text] Shijiazhuang, March 5 (XINHUA)—The economy in north China's Hebei Province grew the fastest ever last year, Governor Ye Liansong said in a report to the local people's congress.

In 1993, local gross domestic product of the province, with a population of 60 million, reached 156 billion yuan (about 17.9 billion U.S. dollars), up by 16.5 percent over the previous year.

The province's total industrial output value reached 260 billion yuan, increasing by 29.4 percent.

The governor said that many of the province's large and medium-sized state-owned enterprises have been revitalized after they had changed their operational mechanism.

The province also made new progress in pushing joint stock system. So far the province has approved the setting up of 306 joint stock companies and some of them are beginning to issue stocks to the public.

In accordance with the state's macroeconomic control program, the province put a supreme effort into strengthening its energy, transportation and communication sectors.

In his report, the governor said that last year the province completed construction of 149 of its key projects.

With regard to rural economy, the province's grain output last year reached a new record of 23.8 million tons despite severe drought.

Total output value of its township enterprises reached 171 billion yuan (about 19.66 billion U.S. dollars).



**Hebei Secretary Attends Closing of Congress Session***SK0403095594 Shijiazhuang Hebei People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Mar 94*

[Excerpts] After successfully fulfilling the items on its agenda, the second session of the eighth provincial people's congress concluded in the auditorium of workers' cultural palace in Shijiazhuang, capital of the province, on the morning of 3 March. During the session, the participating deputies called on the people throughout the province to have a down-to-earth style of work, to work hard, to make concerted efforts, to pioneer a road of advance, to vigorously fulfill the tasks adopted at the session, and to strive to win a new victory in building socialist modernizations in the province.

Lu Chuanzan, executive chairman of the session's presidium, chaired the closing ceremony for the session. Seated in the front row on the rostrum were executive chairmen of the session's presidium, including Li Yongjin, Zhang Zhenhuan, Liu Zhongyao, Gao Yongtang, Ning Quanfu, Wang Honglian, and Zhou Xin.

Also seated on the rostrum were Cheng Weigao, Ye Liansong, Li Bingliang, Li Wenshan, Chen Yujie, Xu Yongyue, Zhao Jinduo, Li Zhanshu, Li Haifeng, Guo Hongqi, Wang Youhui, Liu Zuo Tian, Song Shuhua, Wang Zuwu, Zhang Runshen, Wang Shusen, Du Benjie, Zhao Huichen, Ma Xinyun, Yu Zhenzhong, Chen Hui, Han Shiqian, (Yan Muxian), Ping Yijie, and Liu Zongxin; as well as other staffers of the session's presidium.

During the session on 3 March, the participating deputies approved by a show of hands the province's measures of enforcing the PRC law on compulsory education, the resolution on the provincial people's government's work report, the implementation of the province's 1993 economic and social development plan, the resolution on the province's 1994 economic and social development plan, the implementation of the province's 1993 budget, the resolution on the province's 1994 budget, the resolution on the work report of the provincial people's congress standing committee, the resolution on the work report of the provincial higher people's court, and the resolution on the work report of the provincial people's procuratorate.

In concluding the session Lu Chuanzan, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, delivered a speech. [passage omitted]

Also seated on the rostrum during the closing ceremony for the session were Liu Bingyan, Zhang Shuguang, Yang Zejiang, Hong Yi, Bai Shi, Pan Chengxiao, and Xu Chunxing.

**Hebei Secretary Speaks on Army-People Double-Support Work***SK0603054994 Shijiazhuang Hebei People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Mar 94*

[Text] Cheng Weigao, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech on 5 March at the meeting sponsored by the provincial leading group in charge of arousing the people to support the Army and to give preferential treatment to soldiers' families, as well as encouraging the Armed Forces to support the government and to cherish the people.

Cheng Weigao fully acknowledged the achievements scored by the province last year and urged various localities and Armed Forces to vigorously have the double-support work meet the needs of the new situation in the new year, to conduct the work in a creative way in line with the economic development and social stability, and to make new contributions to building Hebei into a strong economic province and to having the Armed Forces upgrade their fighting strength.

Attending the meeting were Governor Ye Liansong and responsible personnel from the leading groups of Armed Forces and local governments.

During the meeting, the participants summarized the double-support work done in 1993 and made work arrangements for this year. The spirit of the national double-support conference was relayed. It was contended at the meeting that the broad masses of Armed Forces and people improved in their double-support work level as a whole last year by adapting their work to the new situation of the socialist market economy and that they made a new breakthrough in many fields of the work.

**Foreign Investment Surges in Inner Mongolia's Baotou***OW0703140094 Beijing XINHUA in English 1301 GMT 7 Mar 94*

[Text] Hohhot, March 7 (XINHUA)—The ever-improving investment conditions and climate in Baotou, a steel city in north China's Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, has sparked an influx of foreign investment.

In 1993, the city government licensed 81 foreign-funded enterprises, which involved a combined investment topping 1.05 billion U.S. dollars and actually utilized 54.089 million U.S. dollars. The enterprises earned a total of 22.8 million U.S. dollars in foreign exchange last year.

According to Mayor Wang Fengqi, Baotou is China's largest industrial city from among areas populated by ethnic minority nationalities. He claimed that his city is an ideal place for foreign investment, as it has a sound industrial foundation and an ample supply of energy.

But he admitted that Baotou had remained a virgin land for overseas investors until 1985, adding that there were only 23 foreign-funded enterprises by July 1991.

Starting in 1992, Baotou has accelerated the pace of reform and opening-up in an attempt to improve its investment environment. The city has since attached particular importance to upgrading infrastructure such as telecommunications, transportation and urban utilities.

Meanwhile the city government has promulgated a set of preferential policies to attract overseas investment.

From January to September 1991, Baotou launched three trade and investment fairs in Beijing, Hong Kong and the city, signing 17 joint and cooperative venture agreements, which involved a total of 41.16 million U.S. dollars.

Last year Baotou launched a campaign to invite both domestic and foreign investors to help exploit its rare-earth resources, one of the major natural resources of the city.

The city has meanwhile sent business inspection teams to Hong Kong, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Mongolia and countries in Southeast Asia. It has also set up liaison offices in Shenzhen, Manzhouli and Erenhot to deal with foreign affairs and nationals.

In the past three years the city government has trained more than 300 local officials at various levels in a bid to better arm them with advanced management and expertise. The move, officials said, has built up a talent reserve for the establishment of more foreign-funded enterprises in the city.

By the end of 1993 Baotou had registered a total of 157 foreign-funded enterprises, with 2.09 billion U.S. dollars in foreign investment involved and 122 million U.S. dollars actually used.

City officials said that the introduction of foreign funds, management and technical know-how have saved many of the city's enterprises from bankruptcy.

#### **Tianjin To Develop Large Tract of Virgin Land** *OW0603141794 Beijing XINHUA in English 1316 GMT 6 Mar 94*

[Text] Tianjin, March 6 (XINHUA)—A large area of virgin land three times the size of urban Tianjin City, northern China's leading industrial center, is soon to be developed around the city.

Sources from the Tianjin Municipal Land Administration said that more than 800 square kilometers of virgin land, mostly with saline-alkali soil, is scattered outside the urban areas of the city. Most of them, near the city proper and convenient for transportation, have a large development potential.

Experts say it is rare for such a large industrial city as Tianjin, about two hours drive from Beijing, to have so much waste land. However, some of the land is now being utilized.

In the Dagang District, a petrochemical zone, a chemical plant to manufacture 140,000 tons of ethylene annually is being built within an expanse of 120 square kilometers of waste land. Another project to produce 200,000 tons of polyester will also be built there.

Another 200-square-kilometer piece of land, along a major highway leading to northeast China, rich in water supply and near the urban area, will become another industrial zone for the city.

In addition, a third tract of about two ha. [hectares] of waste land will be used to grow vegetables and to raise livestock. Some other areas will be developed for tourism.

Mu Xueming, deputy chief engineer at the Tianjin Municipal Planning and Design Bureau, said that the waste land will provide an important site for the development of Tianjin and Beijing as well.

"While Beijing will become China's political and cultural center, Tianjin, which is only 137 kilometers away, will be turned into an economic center in northern China, and the large amount of virgin land makes it possible to do civil construction and to expand industries," he said.

XINHUA has learned that over the next ten years Tianjin plans to build, within some 350 square kilometers of land, a new city and an economic zone involving the metallurgical sector, the chemical industry and commerce, finance and tourism.

#### **Northwest Region**

#### **Gansu Secretary Addresses Two-Support Leading Group Meeting**

*HK2702022994 Lanzhou Gansu People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Feb 94*

[Text] Yan Haiwang, secretary of the provincial party committee and director of the provincial two-support [the Army supporting the government and cherishing the people, while the government and people support the Army and provide preferential treatment to the families of revolutionary soldiers and martyrs] leading group, called and presided over a 23 February provincial two-support leading group meeting at which he summed up Gansu's two-support work in 1993.

Secretary Yan Haiwang delivered a speech in which he stated: Over the past year, all localities as well as People's Liberation Army [PLA] units stationed across the province have carried out in a down-to-earth manner activities to build model two-support cities and counties, with the result that Gansu's two-support work has made

significant headway. Statistics show that over the past year, more than 400 cadres at the prefectural level and officers at the division level have personally taken part in national defense education and propaganda activities. During the New Year, the Lunar New Year, and the "1 August Army Day" periods, the provincial authorities sent more than 60 delegations to various border areas and grassroots units across the province to extend festival greetings, to express appreciation to officers and soldiers who have been stationed there for many years, and to help officers and soldiers tackle problems concerning war preparations, military training, military maneuvers, and daily life.

Secretary Yan Haiwang went on: Over the past year, though lacking in funds, the provincial civil affairs department has managed to allocate some 1.7 million yuan to help demobilized officers and soldiers resolve problems concerning livelihood, housing, and medical care; has accepted and resettled some 540 officers who had been transferred to civilian work; and has secured jobs for more than 100,000 demobilized officers and soldiers. On the other hand, the PLA units stationed in Gansu have dispatched more than 800 "cherish-the-people" and "learn-from-Lei Feng" teams to various localities to provide assistance to local people. Some 0.45 million officers and soldiers and more than 9,900 military vehicles have taken part in the construction of some 130 local projects on different occasions and have helped build more than 200 public utilities. The locally stationed PLA troops also have helped deal with some 190 local emergencies and have provided unreserved disaster relief to the local people, with the result that more than 3,400 lives and large quantities of public goods and materials were saved on some 9,200 occasions.

Also attending and speaking at the meeting were Sun Ying, Yang Huaixiao, and Du Hua, as well as some other provincial party, government, and military leaders.

#### **Gansu Strives To Bring Farmers Prosperity**

*OW0803065294 Beijing XINHUA in English 0619  
GMT 8 Mar 94*

[Text] Lanzhou, March 8 (XINHUA)—Northwest China's Gansu Province has been making active efforts to divert rural surplus labor into non-agricultural sectors over the past two years, in a bid to make more rural residents become well-to-do.

By the end of last year more than three million surplus farmers had found jobs in rural industrial businesses, creating 6.3 billion yuan in profits and taxes. Some found new jobs outside the province with the help of local specially established labor markets, contributing 6.6 billion yuan to the local revenue.

Nevertheless, Gansu still has more than two million rural people with not enough to eat and wear, according to local officials.

To help more rural residents become well-off, the provincial government designated in 1992 Wuwei and six other counties and cities to experiment with finding new jobs for local farmers, with the purpose of promoting the transfer of surplus labor throughout the province to profitable sectors.

The experimental counties and cities have adopted various measures, including developing rural industries to increase job opportunities and organizing rural farmers from remote areas to find jobs in areas outside Gansu through local labor markets.

Meanwhile, some cities and counties have also built rural farmers' markets, adjusted the agricultural production structure and expanded eco-agriculture, which have proved to be effective in relocating surplus rural labor.

In addition, the provincial government has launched an experimental job-creation project at the provincial level with the aim of tapping rural surplus labor.

#### **Ningxia Attracts More Overseas Funds**

*OW0503030994 Beijing XINHUA in English 0253  
GMT 5 Mar 94*

[Text] Yinchuan, March 5 (XINHUA)—Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region has made further progress in 1993 in attracting overseas investment and in other aspects of international economic co-operation.

Zhang Zhigang, the region's top foreign trade official, said that businesses from 21 countries and regions have set up nearly 300 joint ventures in Ningxia, among which, four projects involve an investment of ten million U.S. dollars apiece.

Besides manufacturing industry, Zhang said, overseas investment were expanded to many other sectors, especially the service industry in this region in northwest China.

Zhang said four loans by foreign governments have also been signed or listed on the agenda in 1993. They involve a total of 27.46 million U.S. dollars.

Over the past years, the region has received 17.5 million U.S. dollars of aid from international society. These funds have financed 11 projects and contributed to the development of local economy, the official said.

The region exported 111 million U.S. dollars worth of products last year, Zhang said.

While exporting more than 240 kinds of goods, the region has diversified the overseas market, Zhang said.

By giving enterprises more rights in international co-operation, Zhang said, the region has greatly improved its performances in the international economic competition.



According to the official, many enterprises in the region are now engaged in contracting of overseas construction projects, labor services and operation of overseas ventures.

#### **Northwest Provinces Aggressively Develop Economic Potential**

OW0503233894 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0412 GMT 13 Feb 94

[Reporters Wang Cunli (3769 1317 3810) and Hua Weilie 5478 5898 0441]

[Text] Yinchuan, 13 Feb (XINHUA)—With the opening of ports in border areas, foreign businessmen were busy choosing sites for investment and establishment of plants; areas of cooperation in the cotton planting region, jointly invested in and managed by some ten provinces and municipalities, continued to expand; wagons and wagon-loads of industrial raw materials were transported from mine pits to East China in order to fulfill cooperation agreements; two-way exchanges of cadres was conducted; trade fairs attracted both domestic and foreign investors..... [ellipsis as published]. Five provinces and autonomous regions from China's northwest region flung their doors open to the outside world on an unprecedented scale. They gave full play to their advantage of abundant natural resources; comprehensively developed economic and technological cooperation with other provinces and autonomous regions; introduced investment from abroad and established economic relations with other regions; learned from the experience of other regions for their own development; made use of other regions' superiority to make up for its own deficiency; and promoted the development of the local economy.

The northwest regions of Xinjiang, Qinghai, Gansu, Ningxia, and Shaanxi are endowed with rich natural resources and have long supplied a large amount of the resources and raw material for the national economic construction. However, due to a weak economic foundation, they were not effective at self-development. With the deepening of reform of China's economic system, and with the gradual lifting of prices of resources and raw materials, these provinces and autonomous regions—which in the past have relied on state subsidies and mandatory production plans—have been forced one after another to enter market competition. As a result, people in those regions began to change their concepts and sought to open a new path for development through extensive economic and technological cooperation with other regions.

Advancing to the east and expanding to the west, reaching out to the north and descending to the south, introducing investment from abroad and establishing economic ties with other regions in China, and adopting an omni-directional opening up policy have all become the common understanding of these provinces and autonomous regions in developing the economy. So far

they have joined some ten regional cooperation organizations including the Huanghe Economic and Technological Cooperation Zone, the Northwest Economic and Technological Cooperation Zone, and the Shaanxi-Gansu-Sichuan Economic Cooperation Zone. Last year alone they concluded agreements with other regions on some 10,000 cooperation projects and on exchanges of goods worth over two billion yuan. What is gratifying is that economic and technological cooperation is not limited to project cooperation and to exchange of commodities alone; they now involve joint development. Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region cooperated with other regions to develop a cotton growing base; Gansu Province jointly developed rare metal resources with other regions; and Ningxia prepared to cooperate with other provinces to build a power supply project. Funds from five provinces, autonomous regions, and other regions for China's Huanghe Economic Cooperation Zone Joint Stock Limited Company have initially been put in place as scheduled. The operation of this company will effectively help coordinate economic exchanges between various provinces and regions as well as promote their development through cooperation.

The five provinces and autonomous regions have changed their passive stance and have begun to aggressively look for business partners. Xinjiang concluded agreements of 2.1 billion and 1.7 billion yuan respectively from its holding of the "Spark Trade Fair" and "Urumqi Trade Fair" in 1992. Last May, 2,044 contracts, agreements, and letters of intent worth 1.7 billion yuan were signed at Shaanxi's Third Technological Results Fair. At the same time, the five provinces and autonomous regions have increased economic cooperation with coastal regions. Qinghai Province entered into an economic cooperative relationship with Shandong Province. They signed 51 projects on introduction of funds, technological cooperation, and personnel exchange, as well as 32 agreements on expanding friendly ties during exchanges of leadership last year. They also carried out 1,700 personnel exchanges, with over 500 of these involving cadres at or above county level and at or above department head level. Qingdao Chemical Industry Institute has annually helped train 50 specialized chemical industry personnel for Qinghai's Haibei Prefecture during each of the last five years. Shaanxi, Ningxia, Xinjiang, and Gansu have also exchanged cadres and work experience with economically developed coastal regions. They have broadened their economic vision and increased economic cooperation projects through such kind of exchanges.

#### **CPPCC Members Contribute to Qinghai Economic Prosperity**

OW0403090294 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 4 Mar 94

[Text] Xining, March 4 (XINHUA)—Members of the Qinghai Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's

Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) have concentrated on helping local economic development and enabling farmers and herdsmen to escape poverty.

They have worked out a detailed report and proposals based on their grass-roots investigations for the provincial government.

Since last year the provincial CPPCC members have given their suggestions and opinions to the Qinghai government on developing socialist market forces, finding and exploiting natural resources, promoting agriculture and animal husbandry, and invigorating major state enterprises.

Based on a proposal by three provincial CPPCC members for gold panning by peasants in poverty-stricken areas, the provincial government announced a regulation on gold panning by collectives.

By the end of last year this northwest province's CPPCC committee had gathered 85 proposals from its members, 74 of which have already been transferred to related departments.

The provincial CPPCC heads have taken the lead in investigations of grass-roots units.

A provincial CPPCC group led by its committee chairman Han Yingxuan made a study tour of the Haixi Autonomous Prefecture of the Mongolian and Tibetan nationalities. The tour concentrated on investigating the development of salt resources and ways to raise the added value of local-made products.

The CPPCC members also play a role in attracting overseas investment to the province, as some of them have relatives and friends abroad.

#### **Interview With Buddhist Deputy to Qinghai Congress**

*HK0803100794 Xining Qinghai People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Mar 94*

[Interview with Living Buddha Yexiong Zhanyanggendeng Jianchuo, deputy to the provincial people's congress and vice chairman of the Huangnan Zang Autonomous Prefectural People's Congress, by station reporters Kang Ying and Zhang Erlong, at the Xining Guest House on 1 March: "Patriotism and Religious Devotion Are My Magnificent Cause"—recorded]

[Text] On the afternoon of 1 March, the reporters lightly knocked at the door to a room on the second floor at the Xining Guest House. Living Buddha Yexiong Zhanyanggendeng Jianchuo, deputy to the provincial people's congress and vice chairman of the Huangnan Zang Autonomous Prefectural People's Congress, who had just returned from a panel discussion, enthusiastically showed us into the room, and accepted our interview with pleasure.

The Living Buddha, in his red patchwork outer vestment and with a string of beads in his hand, has a stout physique and a sedate countenance and manner. He is 47 years old this year, and a cousin of the late Great Master Bainqen Erdini Qoigy Gyaincain. He was tonsured when he was four years old, and is now the abbot of several monasteries, including Xunhua's Wendu Monastery and Tongren's Yexiong Monastery, as well as a council member in charge of the Buddhist Association of China.

When we talked of the late Great Master Bainqen, Living Buddha Ye Xiong became very excited, saying that Great Master Bainqen Erdini often had taken care of him, and had showed great concern for him in many ways. In particular, he had accompanied Great Master Bainqen Erdini to visit Tibet on three occasions, and personally had heard Great Master Bainqen Erdini propagate party policy, and his several talks on safeguarding the motherland's unity. He said: The government work report has summarized the 1993 economic work in the province, and was inspiring. This year, the whole province, from top to bottom, should take longer strides so as to accelerate the pace of economic development. As one from the religious circles, he said that he too should exert efforts. In excitement, he raised his hands and said: The patriotism and religious devotion of the late Great Master Bainqen were genuine. Patriotism and religious devotion are likened to a man's two hands; one hand represents patriotism, and the other religious devotion. In completing any undertaking, neither hand is dispensable. Patriotism means to be in favor of socialism, and to support the party and government in developing the economy, whereas religious devotion means to observe state laws, decrees, rules and regulations conscientiously; explain Buddhist teachings; safeguard the unity of the motherland; and strengthen nationality solidarity. Here the Living Buddha indicated that it had been stressed in the government work report that normal religious activities must be protected, whereas there must be a stern crackdown on lawbreaking activities that take advantage of religion to engage in actions that endanger society, stability and unity. That passage is well put, and I approve of it with both hands. Should patriotism and religious devotion be absent in any religious person, this will violate the most basic religious teaching. He added: Those individuals who have failed to abide by basic religious teachings are like a burning cigarette butt: If it is allowed to burn, a fire may break out and endanger the monastery, as well as other people. Such people must be purged from the religious circles. Living Buddha Ye Xiong continued, only by strengthening unity and maintaining stability will it be possible to pursue construction, and achieve economic development. When the nation prospers, Buddhism will prosper, too. Patriotism and religious devotion are the common aspiration.

When the reporters concluded the interview and expressed their thanks to Living Buddha Yexiong, the latter wanted the reporters to relay one of his suggestions, which is that specific departments should be given



specific help when they conduct experimental exploration in developing production to support the maintenance of monasteries. For example, some plots of land, or hill slopes, or woods should be allotted to them. Thus their abilities will be strengthened, and the financial burden of the government and the masses will be relieved. When the reporters nodded approval of relaying his opinion to related departments, Living Buddha Yexiong happily signed his name on the reporters' books in beautiful Tibetan calligraphy.

#### **Shaanxi Governor Delivers Government Work Report**

HK0303153294 Xian Shaanxi People's Radio Network in Mandarin 0500 GMT 26 Feb 94

[Text] The second session of the Eighth Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress was solemnly inaugurated in Xian's People's Building Auditorium this morning.

The opening ceremony was presided over by Zhang Boxing [provincial party committee secretary] and provincial people's congress standing committee chairman, and attended by provincial party committee, discipline inspection commission, people's congress standing committee, people's government, Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] committee, and military district leaders, Shaanxi-based Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee members, Shaanxi-based Eighth CPPCC National Committee Standing Committee members, Shaanxi-based Eighth NPC deputies, as well as some retired veteran comrades.

The session's executive chairmen were seated in the front row at the rostrum at today's opening ceremony, including, Zhang Boxing, Liu Ronggui, Zhi Yimin, Mou Lingsheng, Mao Shengxian, Chen Xuejun, Gao Lingyun, Shen Jun, Ren Guoyi, and Chen Fusheng.

A total of 525 deputies attended the opening ceremony.

Provincial Governor Bai Qingcai delivered at today's meeting a government work report divided into the following three parts, which were entitled respectively:

1. Review of Shaanxi's work in 1993,
2. Shaanxi's main economic and social development tasks in 1994,
3. It is necessary to transform government functions, improve work style, and successfully accomplish all tasks in 1994.

Provincial Governor Bai Qingcai concluded his work report by saying: This year, we are confronted with onerous reform and construction tasks. We should mobilize the people of the whole province, make concerted efforts, work hard with one heart and one mind, build a more prosperous Shaanxi by virtue of constant explorations, vigorously forge ahead, open up new vistas, and work in a down-to-earth manner under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism

with Chinese characteristics as well as the party's basic line and under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee. In one word, we should strive to achieve more successes in the reform, opening up, and modernization drive in 1994!

#### **Shaanxi's Poor Areas Make 'Strides' in Economic Development**

OW0603135394 Beijing XINHUA in English 1314 GMT 6 Mar 94

[Text] Xian, March 6 (XINHUA)—Poverty-stricken areas in northwest China's Shaanxi Province have made strides in economic development over the past few years.

According to local economic officials, last year the per capita net income of farmers from the province's 70 poverty-hit areas reached 448.9 yuan. Farmers from the province's 37 other major poor areas achieved a per capita net income of over 350 yuan, basically solving the difficulty of having enough to eat and wear.

Poverty-stricken areas, which make up two-thirds of Shaanxi's total area and served as revolutionary bases in the past, are mainly located in the province's northern and southern parts, featuring poor natural conditions, inconvenient transportation and slow economic development.

Since the early 1980s, the central government, together with the provincial government, has decided to list the province's northern and southern areas as the main targets of the help-the-poor program, and given them great financial support and large quantities of manpower. With the focus on economic development, the program has helped poverty-hit farmers to overcome difficulties and solve the problem of making a living.

In carrying out economic development, local farmers pin their hopes on capital construction of agriculture to help them to prosper and have made painstaking efforts towards such development.

For instance, by the end of last year, farmers in the province's poverty-hit areas had cultivated about 1.1 million hectares of farmland and had been blessed with grain harvests for many years running.

Consequently, northern Shaanxi, which used to suffer serious soil erosion, has brought 30,000 sq [square] km of erosion-prone land and 90 percent of the shifting sands zones (566,667 hectares) under tight control after having adopted a series of measures to carry out comprehensive harnessing work.

Moreover, forest and grass cover in the province has been raised from the former 11 percent to the present 36 percent, greatly improving the ecological environment for farming.

Local officials from poverty-stricken areas have also made active efforts and have built bases for carrying out



diversified economic development in accordance with characteristics of mountainous areas and plateaus, in a bid to form highly efficient pillar industries for various poor localities.

In line with market demands, northern Shaanxi has stressed the development of businesses concerning cigarette-making, growing and processing of fruit and potatoes, and breeding of sheep, while southern Shaanxi has laid its focus on the development of products such as tea, fruit, medicine and edible fungus. The efforts have begun to pay off.

Statistics show that earnings from diversified economy of northern and southern Shaanxi now makes up 70 percent of their local total output value of agriculture.

In the meantime, local officials have made a success of technical popularization and training, greatly improving the general competence of farmers from poverty-hit areas, as well as the level of productive forces in those areas.

Over the past few years, governments at provincial, prefectural and county levels have worked closely and have sponsored more than 100,000 training courses of various kinds for poverty-stricken areas, and have established 4,900 exemplary scientific and technological households (centers).

At present, the main laborers in 56.7 percent of the rural households from the province's poverty-hit areas have mastered one or two special skills to become prosperous.

Poverty-hit areas of the province have also made active efforts to build more rural and township enterprises. The endeavor has generated positive results.

Meanwhile, governments at various levels have actively strengthened exchanges of cadres with economically developed provinces and municipalities, injecting great vitality into the economic development and social progress in poverty-hit areas of the province.

In addition, 60 departments at provincial level have sent 260 cadres to 53 poor areas of the province to help carry out help-the-poor work. These cadres have helped poor areas launch 197 projects and introduce more than 200 million yuan of outside investment into poor areas.

#### **Xinjiang Procurators on Social Stability, Economic Progress**

*OW0503085594 Urumqi XINJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Feb 94 p 1*

[By reporter Han Aimin (7281 1947 3046): "A Meeting for Chief Procurators in Xinjiang Regards Safeguarding Social Stability and Enhancing Economic Progress as Their Central Tasks in 1994"]

[Text] Chief procurators at various levels in Xinjiang, who have been conducting an anticorruption drive at the

front, recently gathered in Urumqi, exchanged their experiences, and jointly discussed their work objectives for 1994.

Mijiti Kurban, chief procurator of the Xinjiang Regional People's Procuratorate, summarized 1993's procuratorial work as "strictly enforcing the law and handling various cases." With joint efforts made by procuratorial organs at various levels in Xinjiang in 1993, Xinjiang has consented to the handling of 2,161 economic crimes including corruption and bribery; registered to investigate 933 cases, including 434 major and important cases, completing the investigation of 621 cases; publicly prosecuted 424 people in 336 cases; and reverted economic losses amounting to over 30 million yuan to the state and collectives. Xinjiang has investigated and penalized 29 criminals who were cadres at or above county and department levels. To safeguard Xinjiang's political and social stability, procuratorial organs have also promptly given instructions to arrest and prosecute a group of antirevolutionaries and major criminals.

The meeting specified that safeguarding Xinjiang's political and social stability and to enhancing its economic progress is the regional procurators' central tasks in 1994. Xinjiang's procurators should uphold the working policy of strictly enforcing the law and handling cases, intensify judicial supervision, concentrate energies to investigate and handle major and important cases involving corruption and bribery, rigorously crack down on antirevolutionaries and major criminals, and assiduously investigate and handle crimes involving "infringement of rights" and dereliction of duties.

#### **Xinjiang Regional Law Court Presidents' Meeting Ends**

*OW0803120494 Urumqi XINJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Feb 94 p 1*

["Dispatch" by correspondent Wu Yadong (0702 0068 2639): "Regional Meeting of Presidents of Intermediate People's Courts Calls on Courts at all Levels to Provide Effective Legal Services and Protection for Society"]

[Text] A Xinjiang regional meeting of intermediate people's courts presidents, which ended recently, called on law courts at all levels in Xinjiang to enhance the level of law enforcement, to give full play to their judicial functions, and to provide effective legal services and protection for social stability and economic development.

In 1993, the rate of various cases tried by law courts at all levels in Xinjiang through the judicial and supervision procedures of first and second hearings rose by 21.74 percent from that of 1992; among them, the rate of criminal cases closed after the first hearing rose by 4.3 percent. Law courts closed 1,341 economic crime cases after the first hearing and handed down fixed-term imprisonment, life imprisonment, and death sentence to 1,325 criminals in 1993, thereby effectively cracking down on serious economic crimes and promoting the

anticorruption drive. While conducting their judicial work, law courts at all levels took active part in comprehensive management of public security. They held a total of 491 trials and handed down sentences to 2,372 criminals, thereby deterring criminals and encouraging the broad masses of the people. Meanwhile, they closed 14,924 cases of economic disputes, which involved a total amount of 900 million yuan plus, after the first hearing. The figure of economic dispute cases showed an increase of 66.82 percent from that of 1992. They paid close attention to trying new types of cases, particularly those closely related to the campaign launched by the state to strengthen macroeconomic regulation and control and to develop a market economy; they handled these cases properly and achieved marked social effect [she hui xiao guo 4357 2585 2400 2654].

Addressing the meeting, President Kurban Rozi of the Regional Higher People's Court said: In 1994, law courts at all levels in Xinjiang should continue to crack down on counterrevolutionary and serious criminal activities and on economic crimes as well; to try big and important cases in a down-to-earth manner; to vigorously regulate economic relationships; to protect the legitimate rights and interests of citizens, legal persons, and other organizations according to laws; to enhance their judicial level; and to strictly enforce laws so as to provide effective legal protection and services for maintaining social stability, for promoting the building of a clean and honest government, and for accelerating the establishment of a socialist market economy.

Li Fengzi [2621 6646 3320], Standing Committee member of the Xinjiang Regional Party Committee and secretary of the Xinjiang Regional Commission on Politics and Law, also delivered a speech at the meeting.

#### **Profile of New Chairman of Xinjiang Regional Government**

HK0403073094 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in Chinese 0802 GMT 2 Mar 94

[By reporter Li Dehua (2621 1795 5478): "Persist in Doing Two Types of Work Simultaneously, Ensure Prosperity and Stability—Notes on an Interview With Abulaidi, the Newly Appointed Chairman of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region]

[Text] Urumqi, 2 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—At the Second Plenary Session of the Eighth Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress, which was held today, Abulaidi Amudurexiti, 51, was elected chairman of the autonomous region with an absolute majority vote, thus becoming the fourth chairman of the autonomous region.

Chairman Abulaidi was interviewed by this reporter here.

Abulaidi was born to a Uygur nationality handicraft family in Yining, Xinjiang. After completing his secondary education, he was admitted first to the University of Xinjiang to undertake a professional course in industrial and civil architecture, and later to Xinjiang Industrial College to undertake a professional course in electrification and automation of industrial enterprises. He graduated in 1965 and was assigned to work at the Xinjiang Institute of Architectural and Surveying Design.

He was engaged in architectural and surveying design for 17 years. During this period, he acted successively as technician, professional team leader, engineer, and vice president. In 1983 he was transferred to the regional planning commission and acted successively as vice chairman and CPC committee secretary. He was in charge of the work of capital construction administration. In September 1991 he was elected vice chairman of the autonomous region while remaining in charge of capital construction work. Last November he succeeded Tomur Dawamat as acting chairman of the autonomous region.

During his long career in capital construction work, he began to take part in concrete project design, then he played a part in and was in charge of the work of supervising and coordinating many large and medium-sized capital construction projects. He left his footprints everywhere.

Abulaidi said: I feel a greater sense of responsibility after being elected chairman of the autonomous region today. He said frankly: Although Xinjiang is trying hard to catch up with the accelerating pace of development throughout the country, the overall level of development is still low. By the end of this century the whole country will have marched to a relatively comfortable standard of living, while Xinjiang can only match that pace if its GNP increases by 800 percent. At present, the gap between Xinjiang and the average national level is not narrowing, but widening. The CPC Central Committee and the State Council are very much concerned about it, and officials and the common people of Xinjiang are even more anxious about it. At this meeting, Xinjiang has set a "rapid and highly effective" development path. In 1994, Xinjiang's GNP must reach 43.4 billion yuan, which is an increase of 11 percent over last year; and the total output value of our industry and agriculture must reach 56.5 billion yuan, which is an increase of 10.8 percent over last year. Otherwise, the door of a relatively comfortable standard of living will be shut against Xinjiang.

Abulaidi is still confident of the large-scale development of Xinjiang. He said: Xinjiang has rich natural resources, and, in particular, its achievements in prospecting for and developing petroleum and nonferrous metals are spectacular. Xinjiang has gathered bumper harvests in agriculture and animal husbandry for 16 consecutive

years and achieved social stability, unity among nationalities, and a considerable scale of economic construction. Now that the state is implementing the policy of "opening up border areas," Xinjiang is in the forefront. At present, Xinjiang is making more efforts to improve the investment environment. The bottleneck which has restricted the rapid development of Xinjiang—the problem of communications—will be fundamentally ended during the Eighth and Ninth Five-Year Plans; post and telecommunications will become a part of the global network of communications in August 1995; and a number of key power stations and hydropower stations are being extended and constructed.

When talking about how Xinjiang maintains a stable situation, Abulaidi said that the measure taken by Xinjiang is to "do two types of work simultaneously": The first is to develop the economy, particularly the rural economy, in a rapid and highly effective manner. Xinjiang is a minority-nationality region with agriculture and animal husbandry at the core, which account for a very high proportion. At present, 300,000 people in Xinjiang still have not solved the problem of food and clothing. Only when the rural economy develops can the people live and work in peace and contentment. Hence, the key to maintaining stability in Xinjiang is to promote massive economic development, particularly massive rural development. The second is to resolutely and thoroughly fight against divisive activities among nationalities, which should never be tolerated.

#### **Xinjiang Cable TV Station To Broadcast in Kazak Language**

OW0703101394 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network  
in Mandarin 1330 GMT 1 Mar 94

[From the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Excerpts] At a news briefing held at the Xinjiang Color Television Center yesterday, Xinjiang Cable Television Station announced that it will start broadcasting its Kazak program on 6 March this year. [passage omitted] [video shows news briefing in progress and Janabil addressing the audience]

Janabil, deputy secretary of the Xinjiang autonomous regional party committee and chairman of the regional committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Hailiqiemu Silamu, member of the regional party committee's Standing Committee; and (Li Kangning), director of the Propaganda Department of the regional party committee, participated in the news briefing.

Speaking at the news briefing, Janabil said: In Xinjiang, a land of many nationalities, unity and equality among all nationalities in the field of cultural life are the basic guarantee for ensuring common prosperity and development among various nationalities. Therefore, the use of

a minority nationality language in a cable TV broadcasting station, a new form of TV propaganda tool, will certainly enrich the contents of TV propaganda broadcasts in various nationality languages. [passage omitted]

#### **TV Spreads Culture Among Nomadic Kazak Herders**

OW0703121894 Beijing XINHUA in English 0651  
GMT 7 Mar 94

[Text] Urumqi, March 7 (XINHUA)—China's first cable television station in Kazak language was formally opened for service Sunday [6 March] in northwest China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, another step in bringing modern culture to one of the world's last nomadic cultures.

The station will broadcast colorful locally-made or translated Chinese and foreign films, TV plays and other artistic programs in the Kazak language to about 500,000 viewers all over the Asia-Pacific region who have waved farewell to nomadic lives.

The 1.1-million Kazak population is mainly scattered in Xinjiang and Gansu Province.

Traditionally the Kazaks have lived on horseback, spending their whole lives moving about seeking pasture and water for their herds, totally cut off from basic education and health care facilities, not to mention advanced culture.

In recent years state and local governments have encouraged and helped more and more nomadic Kazaks to settle down and engage in the processing of livestock products instead of their single traditional pursuit of animal husbandry.

Along with efforts to stimulate local economy, governments at all levels have attached great importance to promoting traditional Kazak culture to satisfaction of the Kazak people's spiritual needs.

Broadcast and television have been cited to perform the task, having the advantages of being rapid, popular and vivid.

In 1989 the first Kazak-language TV news programs were beamed to the whole autonomous region, enabling Kazaks along both sides of the Tianshan Mountains to be well informed and entertain through a product of modern civilization for the first time in their lives.

Moreover, 24-hour Kazak-language TV broadcasting programs have been offered since the end of last year by the local regional TV station.

Traditional Kazak culture, including ancient poems, fairy tales, proverbs and mottoes, which used to be transmitted mainly by storytellers, has spread even wider among the Kazak people thanks to TV and radio broadcasts with distinct local flavors.



### **CITES Delegation Details Conservation Efforts**

*OW1703091894 Taipei CNA in English 0737 GMT  
17 Mar 94*

[By Hao Hsueh-ching and Lilian Wu]

[Text] Jerusalem, March 16 (CNA)—The Taiwan delegation to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Asian region meeting Wednesday [16 March] distributed pamphlets to conference delegates detailing Taiwan's environmental protection efforts.

The pamphlets featured a report published in the US magazine THE EARTH TIMES which came out in support of Taiwan's environmental protection programs and raised the ire of British Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA) official Peter Knights.

Knights argued that the report, which quoted a Taiwan Government official as saying the EIA has misrepresented Taiwan's trade in endangered species parts, was written without consultations with his organization.

Knights added that the EIA would call for sanctions against Taiwan for its alleged trade in rhino horns and tiger parts during the forthcoming CITES Standing Committee meeting.

Li San-wei, deputy director of the Taiwan Council of Agriculture's Forestry Department and leader of the Taiwan delegation to the CITES regional meeting, said that the threats by EIA will increase the pressure on Taiwan.

The CITES Asian region meeting opened in Jerusalem on March 15. It will be followed by a CITES Standing Committee meeting in Geneva on March 21 during which Standing Committee members will vote on whether to impose sanctions against Taiwan and other countries.

### **CITES Chairman Urges Continued Conservation Efforts**

*OW2303100494 Taipei CNA in English 0716 GMT  
23 Mar 94*

[By Tzou Ming-jie]

[Text] Geneva, March 22 (CNA)—The chairman of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Standing Committee said Tuesday [22 March] that Taiwan has made substantial progress toward wildlife conservation but must continue crackdowns on trade in rhino horn and tiger parts.

Chairman Murray Hosking, speaking during a meeting of the CITES Standing Committee, noted that officials in Taiwan are taking wildlife conservation very seriously

as evidenced by amendments to the Wildlife Conservation Law which significantly increase fines and penalties for violators and establishment of a wildlife protection unit.

He added that CITES was satisfied with the amendments to the law, but reserved final comment until an English-language translation of the bill is given to the CITES Secretariat.

Hosking also said CITES was satisfied that Taiwan is working to consolidate government stockpiles of endangered species products and has established a database for the registration, marking and sizing of confiscated stocks of rhino horn or tiger parts.

### **CITES Changes Taiwan's Name**

*OW2303100694 Taipei CNA in English 0728 GMT  
23 Mar 94*

[By Hao Hsueh-ching and Y. C. Tsai]

[Text] Geneva, March 23 (CNA)—The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Wednesday [23 March] decided to begin using the name "Taiwan, China," when referring to Taiwan and its wildlife conservation efforts.

The decision was made following protests by the Mainland Chinese delegation which said that earlier CITES reports treated Taiwan as an independent state and not as an integral part of China.

Beijing's chief delegate to the CITES Standing Committee meeting rejected a proposal to change the name to "Chinese Taipei," the one used by Taiwan in the Olympic Games and other sporting events.

But delegation head Wang Weimin complained that "Chinese Taipei" is an exception and should not be used. Wang is deputy director of the Treaty and Legal Affairs Department under Beijing's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Wang insisted CITES revise Taiwan's name before discussing the alleged trade in rhino horn and tiger bone in Taiwan, Mainland China, Hong Kong, South Korea, and Yemen.

As a non-CITES member, Taiwan is not allowed to attend the Standing Committee meeting, which opened Monday and will continue through Friday.

### **Government Reacts To CITES Name Change**

*OW2303100894 Taipei CNA in English 0733 GMT 23  
Mar 94*

[Text] Taipei, March 23 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] will never accept the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) decision to refer to Taiwan as "Taiwan, China," Foreign Affairs Minister Chien Fu said Wednesday [23 March].

Chien was responding to reports from Geneva saying that the CITES Standing Committee has yielded to Beijing's pressure and decided to refer to Taiwan as "Taiwan, China" in its report on wildlife conservation on the island.

"Such a decision is ridiculous," Chien said, stressing that Taiwan is a separate political entity and has never been ruled by Chinese Communist authorities.

Chien said Beijing's intention to downgrade the ROC in the international arena by suggesting the use of such a designation in the CITES report would only worsen relations across the Taiwan Strait and would not alter the fact that Taiwan is a separate political entity.

Beijing has consistently claimed sovereignty over Taiwan and sought to limit Taiwan's movements on the world stage.

The Council of Agriculture (COA), which is in charge of wildlife conservation affairs, said it will protest the CITES decision.

"If CITES does not use our formal national title in its report, we hope it can at least refer to US as Chinese Taipei," COA Vice Chairman Lin [words indistinct] said.

#### News Agency Discusses 'Gorbachev Fund'

OW2203134694 Taipei CNA in English 0756 GMT 22 Mar 94

[By Vladimir Mikh in Moscow and David Hess in Taipei]

[Text] Taipei, March 22 (CNA)—Mikhail Sergaivich Gorbachev was the first, last and only leader of the Soviet Union to get out of that job alive, so no one had an idea what former Soviet leaders do in retirement. He answered his own question by establishing the Gorbachev Fund in 1991. The fund absorbs the millions of dollars Gorbachev earns speaking and attending conferences, and through its activities paints a profile of his interests and concerns.

As the Soviet Union and Gorbachev's political power crumbled in late 1991, the international socio-economic and political fund, better known as the Gorbachev Fund, was formed from two other institutes: the Economic and Social Reforms Fund, headed by Stanislav Shatalin, a well-known economist, and the Foreign Policy Association, led by Eduard Shevardnadze, former Soviet foreign minister.

The structure of the new fund was streamlined to concentrate on two key areas of studies—Russia and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and the future of civilization, which includes issues concerning Russia's return to Europe, the problems of transforming formerly totalitarian societies, and international paths to democracy.

Much of the focus is on domestic affairs, and the typical bread-and-butter reports are devoted to general topics, like the questionable results of "shock therapy" to establish free markets in Russia, the deplorable state of the CIS, the instruments of achieving social stability, and even the crisis of traditional values and the chances for Russian liberalism.

With so much criticism of the status quo, it is no wonder that Russian President Boris Yeltsin has felt the heat and attacked the fund. Still, the fund denies it is deliberately antagonistic.

"The spirit of confrontation is alien to the fund. Everything that is being done is aimed at promoting the higher national interests of Russia", Grigory Revenko, deputy president of the fund said during an interview with CNA. However, he did not deny that some of Gorbachev's remarks might sound like bitter criticism to Yeltsin.

Revenko said all reports and papers from the fund are sent to government offices. "We consider it to be our noble duty," Revenko said, tacitly admitting the fund gets little in response for its work.

The new institute was originally supported by the income from several buildings, most notably a hotel on the prestigious Leningradskaya Prospect, which also houses the institute. But the hotel and other sources of funding later became enmeshed in a battle which threatened the fund's survival.

On Oct. 7th, 1992, Gorbachev refused for the second time to appear as a witness at the hearings of the Constitutional Court probing the "Communist Party Case." The case sought incidents of criminal behavior in the Communist Party, which Gorbachev headed as chairman. He refused to testify on the basis of presidential immunity. In retaliation, President Yeltsin issued a decree depriving the fund of all of its buildings, including the hotel which provided the fund with its necessary financial independence.

The next day, police picketed the building and barred entrance to all employees with the exception of Gorbachev's private secretary and a group of his closest aides.

Subsequently, President Yeltsin allowed the fund to lease one thousand square meters of the hotel building, almost two floors. This space accommodates the fund's 130 staff members. Last year, the fund paid 200 million rubles (US\$125,000) rent.

Today, the Gorbachev Fund draws its finances from voluntary donations from individuals and private companies, and from the royalties and fees given to Gorbachev personally for his lecture-tours, such as here in Taiwan, articles published in the press and TV talk-shows and radio seminars.

"The very name Gorbachev remains, along with oil and the space program, one of the most marketable values

left in our country," the pro-Yeltsin liberal daily IZVESTIA admitted in 1992.

Making profits is not a policy of this think-tank, Revenko, who is also a close aide to Gorbachev, noted in his interview with CNA. Money is still a matter of survival for the fund. "The average pay of our staff is half that of government clerks," he said.

And yet, a large part of the fund's activities amount to charity and sponsorship of Russian art and culture.

The key project of the fund is focused on saving children with leukemia. More than one million US dollars, collected partially through donations, have been given to a Moscow clinic for children suffering from leukemia. The donation allowed the medical center to acquire sophisticated equipment that has boosted the children's recovery rate to one of the best in the world.

The Gorbachev Fund has also provided grants for other medical institutions in the city of Bryansk and in the Stavropol region.

The Gorbachev Fund has also given financial support to the children's fund, founded by the Russian film director Rolan Bykov; to the popular literary magazine "THE NEW WORLD;" and to the publishing house producing the collective works of the famous Russian philosopher Vladimir Vernadsky.

The fund's list of projects seems endless. It sponsored a TV program "The Green Lamp;" and launched, in cooperation with the fund in support of art, a monthly magazine "VIA REGIA." It sponsors training of young Russian talent in foreign universities.

In Moscow, the fund conducts classes for school teachers of the northern district of Moscow, and at one time, it tutored young specialists in political science, introducing them to the problem of conflict management and public speaking.

Still, with all of these activities, the center of the Gorbachev Fund remains Mikhail Sergaivich Gorbachev—his lectures and speeches, his conferences and his TV appearances. This first visit to Taiwan is a part of the fund's ever expanding concern.

"The fund is keen to establish fruitful relationships with similar foreign funds and with research centers abroad. First contacts with such institutions in South Korea and Taiwan were made, and we are optimistic," Revenko told CNA.

CNA asked Revenko if there was a central set of principles that drew together the many activities of the Gorbachev Fund. "We continue to preach and practice the ideals to which we pledged loyalty back in 1985, we still believe in democratization, freedom of economic activity and glasnost." Glasnost is the Russian word for openness and accountability, applicable to how the triangle of government mass media and the general public interact.

## **U.S., Japan Said To Top President Li's Vacation Wish List**

*OW2203101194 Taipei China Broadcasting Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Mar 94*

[From the "Hookup" program]

[Text] Hsiao Wan-chang, chairman of the Council for Economic Planning and Development [CEPD] under the Executive Yuan, said at the Legislative Yuan yesterday: The United States and Japan, which are our country's largest and second largest economic and trading partners, are the countries that President Li Teng-hui wants to visit most following implementation of the policy of turning southward. Chairman Hsiao went on to say: It is possible to choose Central and South Africa as the destinations of President Li's second round of vacation trips. The CEPD can furnish information for use as reference to the Foreign Ministry at any time.

Speaking in the Legislative Yuan yesterday, Chairman Hsiao Wan-chang said: The countries that President Li wants to visit most on vacation are the United States and Japan, which he mentioned emphatically during the news conference upon returning from his southern tour. Hsiao Wan-chang said: The two nations are our country's largest and second largest economic and trading partners; their relations with our country are both the closest and the most complicated. Hsiao Wan-chang added: The CEPD and the Foreign Ministry also have been working hard to plan President Li's next round of overseas vacation trips for diplomatic purposes. However, it is inappropriate to announce the trips before the time is ripe. He also said emphatically: On top of its policy of turning southward, the government is actually moving in all directions to expand and strengthen relations with foreign countries. Any region could be a target of its diplomatic efforts.

## **Eight Dietmen Arrive in Taiwan on Wartime Savings Issue**

*OW2203052294 Tokyo KYODO in English 0445 GMT 22 Mar 94*

[Text] Taipei, March 22 KYODO—A nonpartisan group of eight Japanese parliamentarians arrived in Taipei on Tuesday [22 March] over an issue of some 452.4 million yen of unsettled government bonds bought by Taiwanese before and during World War II.

The Japanese Diet members said they will hold negotiations with 18 Taiwanese counterparts headed by Liu Sung-pan, head of the National Assembly, on the issue.

They said during their stay in Taiwan, they will also meet Taiwanese president Li Teng-hui.

The group of eight comprises two opposition Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) parliamentarians and one each from five governing parties—the Social Democratic Party [of Japan] (SDP) [SDPJ], the Democratic Socialist



Party (DSP), Shinseito [Japan Renewal Party], Komeito and new party Sakigake—as well as one independent.

It is the first time for a Japanese Diet group including an SDPJ parliamentarian to visit Taiwan for the purpose of negotiations since Japan broke its diplomatic relations with the island country in 1972. The SDPJ has traditionally backed Mainland China since even before 1972.

Japan has voiced its intention to refund the unpaid money to the Taiwanese from the fiscal 1995 state budget beginning in April 1995.

Wartime Japanese rulers in Taiwan forced people to deposit part of their monthly salaries into postal savings accounts.

Many Taiwanese hope to link the unpaid money to indexing, saying the value has risen by about 4,500 times from 1943 on the basis of Japanese public servant salaries.

According to a Japanese Government estimate, the postal savings deposits and other unpaid money totaled 452.4 million yen owned by about 2,547,000 people.

Of the 452.4 million yen, postal savings account for 369 million yen, postal annuities 1.4 million yen and unpaid salaries 82 million yen, according to the estimate.

The savings will be recognized as a fixed amount with high interest, the sources said.

The issue is to be handled the same way the government repaid the savings of Okinawa residents deposited before the war, the sources said.

From December 1969 to February 1972, just before the reversion of Okinawa to Japan from the United States, the government reimbursed 94 million yen in savings to residents, adding 339 million yen to the principal as indexing.

Japan occupied Taiwan from 1885 to 1945. Before and during the war, Japan encouraged the purchase of government bonds not only in Japan but also in its former colonies of Korea and Taiwan.

#### **Taipei Levies Anti-Dumping Tax on Japan, South Korea**

*OW1903080694 Taipei CNA in English 0711 GMT 19 Mar 94*

[By Sofia Wu]

[Text] Taipei, March 19 (CNA)—The Ministry of Finance decided Saturday [19 March] to levy anti-dumping taxes on some petrochemical imports from Japan and South Korea as part of its effort to protect local manufacturers from unfair trade competition following Taiwan's trade liberalization.

After investigating a complaint filed by Taiwan Polypropylene Corp., the ministry's Tariff Commission found

that 10 Japanese and eight South Korean polypropylene makers had sold their products to Taiwan at prices lower than fair market value.

The commission decided to impose anti-dumping taxes ranging between 5.16 percent and 68.71 percent on polypropylene imports from those companies. The tax rates vary with import quantities and prices.

The commission will also levy anti-dumping taxes on high-density and low-density polyethylene imports from five South Korean companies, including Daewoo, Samsung and Hyundai. The tax rates will range between 6.05 percent and 9.45 percent, retroactive to Feb. 25.

A Finance Ministry official said the government has levied 6.77 to 29.16 percent temporary anti-dumping taxes on the five Korean firms since Feb. 25. As investigations showed the tax rates should not have been so high, the official said, the government will refund the excess tax revenues.

The Tariff Commission is also investigating a dumping charge filed by Li Chang Yung Chemical Industry Corp. against some Japanese Penta Manufacturers and will decide whether to impose anti-dumping taxes on those makers next month, the official said.

Taiwan has become more aggressive in handling dumping charges in response to mounting complaints by local manufacturers that many foreign companies have cashed in on Taiwan's trade liberalization policy by dumping their goods here. Finance Ministry sources said many dumping charges involve South Korean petrochemical and steel makers.

#### **Taipei, Manila Reach Agreement on Long-Term Loan Assistance**

*OW2103083094 Taipei CNA in English 0728 GMT 21 Mar 94*

[By Timothy Sun]

[Text] Manila, March 20 (CNA)—The Philippine Department of Trade and Investment (DTI) has reached an agreement with Taiwan's Ministry of Economic Affairs on a long-term loan assistance program for the development of small and medium sized enterprises.

DTI Undersecretary Tomas I. Alcantara said the Taiwan Government has agreed to extend loans worth US\$10 million through the International Economic Cooperation Development Fund and the Industrial Cooperation Center.

The amount, however, could be increased to US\$100 million after two years depending on the success of the initial program and on the needs of the users.

Under the plan, the amount will be lent to the Development Bank of the Philippines [DBP] for a 10-year period with an annual interest rate of 3 percent and a three year grace period.

The DBP will in turn re-lend the money to the private sector for a maximum of five years at lower than market rates, Alcantara said.

At least five sectors have been considered for the assistance package, including the metal, tool and die, garment, component manufacturing, and equipment and electric industries, he added.

**Plans To Expand Trade Center in Japan Noted**  
*OW2203073694 Taipei CNA in English 0706 GMT 22 Mar 94*

[By Danielle Yang]

[Text] Taipei, March 22 (CNA)—Taiwan businessmen can make a stronger impact on the Japanese market by collecting their strength under the same roof, according to President Samuel Chu of the Taiwan Trade Development Co. Ltd.

Chu made the remarks upon returning from a visit to Tokyo Monday [21 March] to finalize plans for the Taiwan trade center.

Chu said the trade center will be housed in a 3,600 square meter building located in downtown Tokyo and aims to gather the strength of Taiwan businessmen in Japan.

The building was purchased last October by the Kuomintang Business Management Committee for US\$113 million. Space in the building will be rented to Taiwan enterprises at lower than market prices, Chu explained.

The center will replace the Far East Trade Center, which is the current meeting place for Taiwan businessmen in Japan but is too small, Chu added.

So far, a group of Taiwan enterprises have rented offices in the nine-floor Taiwan Trade Center, including Kokuei, UMC, China Airlines, and Eva Airways.

## Hong Kong

### XINHUA Official Views Transition Period

OW1803152994 Beijing XINHUA in English 1448  
GMT 18 Mar 94

[Text] Hong Kong, March 18 (XINHUA)—The Chinese side should rely more on Hong Kong compatriots in achieving a smooth transition of the territory, especially when the Sino-British cooperation has been sabotaged by the British side.

Zheng Guoxiong, deputy director of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Hong Kong Branch, made the above remarks here today at a meeting attended by some newly-appointed Hong Kong district affairs advisors.

Recently the Chinese side has appointed 274 local residents as its advisors on district affairs in the territory. Appointment of these advisors is mainly designed to help China solicit opinions and advices from local residents on the Hong Kong issue.

Zheng encouraged these newly-appointed advisors to participate actively in activities which are conducive to the smooth transition of Hong Kong so as to create a good condition for the smooth transfer of power in the territory in 1997.

During the meeting, Zheng also briefed them on the recent breakdown of the Sino-British talks over the 1994-95 electoral arrangements in the territory.

He said that the political reform bill which the British side has adhered to is in violation of the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the Basic Law and the agreements and understandings reached between the two countries.

The real intention of the British side, he continued, was to create obstacles for the smooth transition of Hong Kong during its remaining administration days by stirring up discords and chaos in the territory under the disguise of democracy.

At the meeting, many district affairs advisors expressed their willingness to actively cooperate with the Chinese side to ensure a smooth transition of Hong Kong and maintain its long-term prosperity and stability.

### XINHUA Official Says Civil Servants To Take Through Train

HK1803145194 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in English 1326 GMT 18 Mar 94

[Text] Hong Kong, March 18 (CNS)—The entire ranks of civil servants, including the disciplined services in Hong Kong, are entitled to the through train up to the period after 1997, while senior officers at secretary level will be subject to nomination by the then special administrative region (SAR) government and to submission to the central authorities for appointment, the Deputy Director of the Hong Kong branch of the New China News Agency (NCNA) Mr. Zhang Junsheng said here

today. He added that their duties performed during the rule of the British-Hong Kong government would not be retrospective nor investigated.

Mr. Zhang made these remarks at a seminar attended by district affairs advisers of the New Territory section. In response to attitudes held by general civil servants at present, Mr Zhang said that the future SAR government would not look into the past responsibilities they had had after 1997 and that if civil servants were by that time willing to retain their position, they could do so. He added they would not be found to be at fault for their former words and deeds. As for those criticized by the Chinese side, this was purely because their words and deeds were in violation of the Sino-British joint Declaration.

Another deputy director of the Hong Kong branch of the NCNA, Mr. Zheng Guoxiong, attending the same function pointed out that under the circumstances where the British side had destroyed the foundation for cooperation, the Chinese side had to rely on Hong Kong compatriots, including the district affairs advisers to make joint efforts to realize a peaceful and steady transition.

He added that the district affairs advisers were persons of influence in various districts and in different professions. Mr. Zheng said that they could help the Hong Kong branch of the NCNA to hear and collect opinions and views on a wider scope in a bid to ensure peace and stability during the transition.

### NPC Reportedly Postpones Attack on HK Political Structure

HK2003055394 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA SUNDAY  
MORNING POST in English 20 Mar 94 p 2

[By Linda Choy in Beijing and Dick Chan]

[Text] China's legislature yesterday decided to postpone scrutinising a hard-line statement that denounces Hong Kong's three-tier political structure as set up under British rule. The National People's Congress (NPC) presidium suggested the statement—proposed by Hong Kong delegate Cheng Yiu-tong, and supported by more than 30 delegates—be referred to the legal committee, rather than being passed during this plenary session. It appears the move is to cool the atmosphere created by the row with Britain as China accelerates efforts to unite the people of Hong Kong.

Mr Cheng proposed using legislation to defy the Legislative Council, district boards and municipal councils set up in Hong Kong if Britain and China failed to agree on democratic reform. His proposal states China has a right to re-organise the government under the Basic Law and the decisions of the Congress and its Standing Committee. Mr Cheng said yesterday his proposal was not dismissed and suggested the Congress chairmen might have felt it was "not the best timing" to make such a statement.



In a separate move, Britain's ambassador to Beijing, Sir Robin McLaren, dismissed Chinese suggestions that introducing the single-seat, single-vote election system was a "backward step" in democracy for Hong Kong. He was responding to comments made last week by China's top official on Hong Kong affairs, Lu Ping, who is the director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office. Sir Robin said: "That is not the view of either the British Government or the Hong Kong Government, and I don't think it is the view of Legco, since it has frequently supported the single-seat, single-vote system. It does not seem to me that 60 constituencies for a population of six million is excessive."

#### Editorial Examines Airport Financing Problems

HK1903055094 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese  
19 Mar 94 p A2

[Editorial: "Business Should Be Done According to Agreement on Airport Cooperation"]

[Text] Recently, Qian Qichen, Chinese vice premier and foreign minister, said that although the Sino-British talks on Hong Kong's political structure had broken down, China was still concerned about Hong Kong's economy and Hong Kong people's livelihood and would do its best to cooperate with the British side. Whether such cooperation can be realized will depend on the British side's attitude and actions.

With regard to Hong Kong's economy and Hong Kong people's livelihood, the first thing that requires cooperation is the airport issue. Does the British side actually have sincerity for cooperation? Chris Patten said: "The sincerity the Chinese side talked about meant that the British side had to completely comply with the Chinese side's idea." He tried to mislead Hong Kong people and this showed an irresponsible attitude.

The attitude of the Chinese side is open and above board. The Chinese side holds that if there are agreements between the Chinese side and the British side, things should be done in accordance with the agreements. China has never required the British side to act in compliance with the Chinese side's ideas. The agreements were reached by the two sides on the basis of equality, mutual accommodation, and complete willingness. Acting according to the agreements does not mean that the British side has to be obedient to the Chinese side; instead, this just means that the British side should respect and abide by its own promises and should keep good faith.

China and Britain signed a Memorandum of Understanding on the new airport in 1991 and both sides agreed that the new airport should be constructed at low cost and should achieve high economic efficiency. "The Hong Kong Government is responsible for the 10 key projects related to the new airport" and "will not leave any financial burdens for the Special Administrative Region [SAR] Government." "The Hong Kong Government will hold HK\$25 billion as financial reserves for

the SAR Government" and "will consult the Chinese Government if it needs to contract loans over HK\$5 billion." All this was the solemn agreement on which neither side can go back. The British side signed the agreement in 1991 but, after that, it has continued to distort and negate the provisions it did not like. Did it not just regard the agreement as a mere scrap of paper? In such circumstances, China must resolutely safeguard the agreement.

As a matter of fact, the Memorandum of Understanding did not include any concrete financial package. In 1991, Anson Chan openly announced that the British Hong Kong Government had sufficient financial capacity for the new airport projects. If that was the case, since the memorandum had been signed, the British side should have been able to start the projects in full scale and there should not have been any more trouble. However, the British side did not really want to act according to the memorandum. It required the Chinese side to provide a guarantee for over HK\$5 billion of debt and required that talks be held on its financial package. Why did the British side insist on holding further talks? It just tried to gain the Chinese side's endorsement in order to contract loans from the private financial institutions. Because the loans will be repaid after 1997 and after the withdrawal of the British people and Hong Kong will then be a SAR of China, without the Chinese Government's guarantee, the financial syndicates are not willing to arrange the loans.

The first financial package dished out by the Hong Kong Government included HK\$73 billion of "callable equity." The second financial package included HK\$45 billion in loans. The third financial package included HK\$28 billion in debts. The fourth financial package included HK\$23 billion in debts and mentioned that the debts owed by the Temporary Airport Authority and the Mass Transit Railway Corporation would not be included in the debts limited by the memorandum of understanding as they did not require Hong Kong Government guarantees. Therefore, there were many questionable and vague points in the fourth package and the British side should clarify them. Otherwise, the debts can become unlimited and the talks on the financial package may become meaningless.

The British side said that, by 1997, it would leave HK\$120 billion in financial surplus to the SAR but it was unwilling to spend this financial surplus on the airport projects. However, the existence of this HK\$120 billion is rather doubtful. The Chinese side held that it was not necessary to leave such a large financial surplus to the SAR, and HK\$25 billion would be enough. The remaining amount could be spent on the construction of the airport. Is not that a simple way to resolve the airport financial problem? The British Hong Kong authorities are unwilling to spend the huge financial surplus and just want to contract loans at an interest rate of over 10 percent so that the SAR will have to repay both interest and principal of the debts. What is their real intention? Do they want to give the British financial institutions a

business opportunity by enabling them to earn long-term and high-rate interest income? The interest expenditure will have to be borne by Hong Kong people in the future; is this a reasonable option?

It is not impossible to contract loans over the ceiling of HK\$5 billion but it is impossible to exceed the ceiling by too much. Moreover, the Chinese side must be consulted if the loans exceed the ceiling. The British Hong Kong authorities should be able find some ways to quicken the pace of the financial talks as long as they work out a more reasonable package in accordance with the memorandum of understanding.

#### **New District Advisors Pledge To Serve as Bridge to Mainland**

OW1803140194 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255  
GMT 18 Mar 94

[Text] Hong Kong, March 18 (XINHUA)—Newly-elected Hong Kong affairs advisors at regional levels have pledged to serve as a bridge between the Chinese Government and Hong Kong residents during the latter half of the transitional period.

At a meeting organized by the local branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY on Thursday [17 March], they shared the views that work in many aspects of the preparation for the transfer of power in 1997 would become more difficult because of lacking a "through train" arrangement for the 1994-95 election to be held in Hong Kong.

Many of them suggested that publicity of the Basic Law, known as the mini-constitution for the future government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, should be put on the top of the agenda and be introduced into school textbook.

Kan Chi-ho, an advisor from the Wong Tai Sin District, said since work in the latter half of transitional period would not be as easy as many local people expected, the preliminary committee for the Preparatory Work Committee should speed up work in all fields.

Another advisor, Ng Siu-cheung, said he would collect opinions from grass roots on the 1994-95 electoral arrangements for the Legislative Council, two urban councils and district boards in a bid to close contacts between the Chinese side and local residents.

#### **Lu Ping Views Progress of Preliminary Work Committee**

HK1803144194 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese  
18 March 94 p B2

["Dispatch" by WEN WEI PO news team: "Lu Ping Gives Account of Work Done by the Preparatory Committee of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region"]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Mar—At a meeting of Hong Kong deputies to the National People's Congress held here today, Lu Ping, vice director and secretary general of the Preliminary Work Committee [PWC] of the Preparatory Committee of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region [SAR], gave a detailed account of progress made by the PWC since its establishment. His speech was well received by all of the NPC deputies.

First of all, Lu pointed out: Since the breakdown of the Sino-British talks, the work of the PWC has become heavier. The PWC is divided into five groups, i.e. the political affairs group, the economic group, the legal group, the security group, and the culture and education group. For some time now, the five groups have practically held meetings once a month and have initially exchanged views on many issues, but no final conclusions have been made.

The political affairs group has concentrated for some time on discussing the formation of the first government and legislative council, as well as the relationship between the executive and the legislature. On the formation of the first government, the first question is the chief executive. Candidates for chief executive will not and should not be discussed by the PWC, so this question has not been discussed at all. What has been discussed is mostly when the chief executive will be chosen. There are two views on whether the chief executive should be chosen sooner or later, and both have logic. Lu said: If a consensus cannot be reached, views will be submitted to the preparatory committee, which will choose.

On the formation of the first legislative council, most are inclined to leave the existing 21 functional constituencies unchanged. There are differing views about which the nine new functional constituencies should be. A fairly unanimous view is that China-funded enterprises should be regarded as a functional constituency.

The economic group is now divided into four special subgroups, i.e. the new airport issue, financial issues, issue of capital construction in the two places (how capital construction on the mainland and Hong Kong is coordinated), and the retirement insurance issue. The four subgroups are now working separately. The economic group will next study the issue of Hong Kong real estate policy. Prices of land and housing in Hong Kong have indeed reached a level that cannot be sustained by ordinary residents. Ordinary people virtually cannot afford to buy a flat. This is indeed a big problem.

The legal group is now examining Hong Kong laws clause by clause. According to the provisions of the Basic Law, the existing laws are basically applicable and will continue to be valid beyond 1997. However, if some laws contravene the Basic Law, the NPC will declare them null and void.

Some time ago, the law and order group focused on the right of abode and SAR passport issues. On the question of SAR passports, most people hope they can be issued before 1997 so that people can hold SAR passports to



travel or discuss business abroad after 1 July 1997. As for those permanent Hong Kong residents who go abroad to gain foreign citizenship and then return to Hong Kong, Lu said his personal view is that this should be handled in a relaxed manner as far as possible. Specific measures to solve this problem are still being studied.

The culture and education group is studying the issue of textbooks. This is because publishing circles want to have the relevant principles laid down early so that they are able to compile textbooks according to these principles and print them for selection and use by 1997.

#### **Lu Ping Views Mainland Enterprises' Role in Territory**

HK1803134494 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1400 GMT 17 Mar 94

[By Xie Zuan (6200 9449) ]

[TEXT] Beijing, 17 March (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—Today, attending a discussion to solicit opinions with a delegation of deputies from the Hong Kong and Macao region of Guangdong Province who are attending the Eighth National People's Congress session, Lu Ping, director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, delivered a speech on the Hong Kong issue. When dealing with the question of China-funded enterprises in Hong Kong, he pointed out: China-funded enterprises should play their due role in Hong Kong while refraining from involvement in some activities. They should not do everything they wish to. They should make contributions to the maintenance of Hong Kong's prosperity and stability.

When discussing the question of constituencies in the first legislature of the special administrative region government, Lu Ping said: When the Preliminary Work Committee discussed this question, participants suggested in a relatively powerful way that China-funded enterprises should be counted as a constituency, because they play a certain role in Hong Kong's economy. He said: China-funded enterprises should undertake a mission of maintaining Hong Kong's long-term stability and prosperity.

Meanwhile, Lu Ping emphatically pointed out: China-funded enterprises should play their due role in Hong Kong while refraining from involvement in some activities. They should not do everything they wish to. He said: Some people say that as Hong Kong is a free economic society, why should China-funded enterprises not do things that others can do? He pointed out: China-funded enterprises should not get involved in certain activities, because they have their own mission. They should not just make economic contributions to the state. More importantly, they should maintain Hong Kong's stability and prosperity.

Lu Ping stated: By playing their due role, we mean that China-funded enterprises should do things which are conducive to Hong Kong's prosperity and should refrain

from doing things detrimental to Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. Illustrating this with examples, he said: They should not engage in real estate trading, and we do not allow them to do so. He pointed out: I hear some China-funded enterprises are also involved in trading real estate at a profit. This brings no good to Hong Kong. The price of real estate in Hong Kong has been pushed up too high. He said: When they lose money in real estate transactions, there is no need for some China-funded institutions to pay for the losses. This means they compete with other enterprises on an unequal footing. At the same time, as there is no need for them to take responsibility for their losses, they can push up real estate prices very high. He said: This way of doing things must be opposed. He maintained: If China-funded enterprises participate in the legislature as a constituency, they will play a positive role in various aspects of endeavor, because they shoulder the glorious historical mission of developing Hong Kong's economy and stabilizing Hong Kong society.

#### **Lu Ping Attacks UK for Going 'Backwards' on Democracy**

HK1803045394 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 18 Mar 94 pp 1, 6

[By Linda Choy and Chris Yeung in Beijing]

[Text] China's top man on Hong Kong affairs yesterday leveled a double-barrelled attack on Britain, criticising the British side for moving "backwards" on democracy and "acting like a child" in handling airport financing. Lu Ping of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office made the remarks to Hong Kong deputies at the National People's Congress (NPC) and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

He set out a rough schedule for the early months of the first Special Administrative Region government and legislature. There would be no "through-train" arrangement for legislators elected in 1995 to stay on, and the first SAR legislature would be set up at the end of 1997 as preparation for the elections and polling would take about six months. Members of Legco and district organisations elected in 1994/95 would probably be excluded by China's version of the Election Committee to return 10 legislators. Their places would be taken up by the delegates to the NPC and CPPCC. The single-seat, single-vote election method was not preferred, as it was a "backward step" in democracy. The Preliminary Working Committee would have no say in the selection of candidates for the first chief executive, as the group was only helping with preparations. Neither the NPC Standing Committee nor the chief executive would impose legislation on the SAR.

The Chinese proposal on the composition of the Election Committee was in stark contrast to Britain's position during the failed Sino-British talks and the electoral bill being considered by the Legislative Council. Britain had



asked that NPC and CPPCC delegates who were not elected by the people of Hong Kong, be excluded from the committee. The electoral bill tabled earlier this month proposed an Election Committee consisting entirely of directly elected members of the district boards.

China has yet to fix the size of the committee, but its proposal would mean that the pro-China figures would have at least a quarter of the votes in the committee, which is to return 10 legislators in 1997. Beijing has proposed that the committee be modelled along the lines of the 800 strong committee stipulated in Annex I of the Basic Law for the selection of the first chief executive. Thus, the committee would consist of an equal number of members from the industrial, commercial and financial sectors; professionals, labour, social services, religious and other sectors, as well as the members of the Legislative Council, representatives from the district-based organisations and deputies to the NPC and CPPCC.

Due to the collapse of the talks, the last sector would be called "former politicians", including mainly local delegates to the NPC and CPPCC, Mr Lu said. Mr Lu said the single-seat, single-vote election method would reduce the size of the constituency as the SAR legislature heads for more directly elected seats. "This is not (a method) to promote democracy, it is a backward step," he said. "Imagine when such a small area as Hong Kong is divided into 60 geographical constituencies, the size (of the constituency) will get smaller and smaller while the number of voters will become fewer and fewer." Hong

Kong people had proposed the "double-seat, single-vote" method, and proportional representation, both of which would be considered carefully, he said.

Mr Lu made no specific reference to the Government's fourth financing plan for the new airport, but cited three sets of funding proposals which contained billions in debt. "They must be kidding. They just cannot act like a child. It doesn't make sense," he said. "We are not barring any discussion on the level of debts (that exceeds the five billion ceiling). But that cannot be too large. We thought that every thing would be fine after the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). You [the British side] can go ahead if you can stick to the agreement. But later they told us the financing package has greatly exceeded the provisions in the MOU. At first it was HK\$70 billion. Are they kidding? You (the British side) are not a child. How can we accept it? How can you raise loans from banks if the future government has no liability for the debts. Will you give them loans, Huang?" Mr Lu jokingly asked Huang Diyan, head of the Bank of China in Hong Kong. "That's creating trouble again."

Chief Secretary Anson Chan Fang On-sang yesterday dropped a strong hint that Britain was ready to make further concessions on the airport financing package. Although Britain had already addressed all the Chinese concerns with the latest financing proposal, Mrs Chan said, they were still happy to address new Chinese concerns to pave the way for an early meeting to strike a deal. "And it seems sensible to me that the sooner we can sit down to talk about this and try to address them (their concerns), the better it is for everyone. We do need to move ahead quickly on this airport," she said. "I am not quite sure what Mr Lu means when he refers to a gap," she said.

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